# New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V......NO. 1330. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.


New-York Daily Times.

## SIX RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

### THE SPUYTEN DUYVIL CATASTROPHE.

Recovery of the Body—Removal of the Wounded—The Engine Still Submerged.

Coroner's Investigation—Verdict of the Jury.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT NEAR PEEKSKILL.

Two Accidents on the New-York Central Railroad.

A THIRD ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

Explosion of Fireworks—Two Girls Killed.

[illegible]

...bridge ten days ago, and reported it unsafe. This statement was, however, contradicted by one of the employés, whose business it was to examine the bridge, with a view to ascertaining its strength, and who testified that he had examined it every day or two for a long period. Our theory is sure. A very heavy freight train passed over it in safety, an[d] a passenger train, but a short time before it broke down; and the night watchman passed over and found all right, as he supposed, but a few minutes before the train which went through it came along.

[illegible]

THE CROWD AT THE PALISADE.

The Palisade Hotel and several houses in the vicinity were crammed with the injured, and those who were detained. Every morsel in the Hotel was devoured at an early hour; and during the day the landlord was unable to furnish provisions for his visitors. [illegible]

THE INVESTIGATION.

At noon Coroner Hills impanneled a Jury, who proceeded to investigate the matter.

[illegible]

...was lying on its side on the bank, with the tender attached; the second locomotive was completely under the water; [illegible]

[illegible]

The Jury were here sworn in and the evidence [illegible]

[illegible]

...and in the possession of the Coroner.

THE VERDICT.

The testimony closed here, and the Jury retired to consider their verdict. At 8¼ o'clock the Jury returned and rendered the following verdict:

"That the said HOWARD ROOT and GEORGE PARISEN came to their deaths by drowning and injuries, accidentally received by the giving way of the bridge at Spuyten Duyvel Creek, on the 14th of January, 1856. The Jury furthermore believe that said giving way of the bridge was due to the accumulation of ice under it, caused by the northwest wind and the unusual rise of the tide at the time in question, loosening the timbers of the bridge."

### The Delays.

The trains from Chicago, all the way through to this City, have been delayed by the snow upon the Roads. From Mr. J. B. DRAKE, of Chicago, our reporter learned that passengers who left there on Friday, did not reach New-York until last evening.

ACCIDENT AT CHICAGO.

Soon after leaving Chicago, on Friday, an axletree of one of the engines broke, and they were obliged to put back for repairs.

SNOWED UP ON THE ISTHMUS.

After several short delays, which were sufficient to break the connections usually made by the roads from the West, the travelers arrived at Erie, where (and it is not to be wondered at) they were detained by huge banks of snow for eight hours. This was the most unpleasant stoppage of all for the passengers; for, since the memorable Erie Railroad War, men have scowled, when they approached it, and requested the Conductor to hurry through as fast as possible; women have been uneasy, and children have cried and clung closely to their parents. In that eight hours' delay there was a world of misery.

### First Accident on the Central Road.

Getting away from Erie, and when near Syracuse, the passengers learned of an accident which occurred to the train from Albany, on Monday, when within about ten miles from Syracuse. The engine and tender were driven off the track, but fortunately there was but one person injured, and that was the fireman. Before the train could be moved, they were obliged to build a track around the engine and tender, and on that get them back upon the road.

### Second Accident on the Central Railroad.

On Monday night there was another accident on the New-York Central Railroad, to a train, within twenty-five miles of Syracuse. It was not so serious as the other. An axletree of the engine was broken, which delayed the train, but there was no person injured.

### A Third Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

The 7 o'clock train from Albany, yesterday, soon after passing Peekskill, came in collision with a man who was walking upon the track, and injured him very severely. He was caught by the cow-catcher, and thrown to the side of the road. As soon as discovered, the engineer endeavored to stop his train, but he did not succeed until the man had been struck. He was picked up by the employes of the road, when he was found to have sustained very severe injuries about his head and body. His face was cut from his temple to his chin, and the wound was bleeding profusely when he was removed to Peekskill. When removed he was insensible, and, as no one knew him, his name was not ascertained. It was thought he would not recover.

### Running the Trains.

Yesterday the 9:30, 12 and 5 o'clock trains from New-York ran to Spuyten Duyvel Creek, where they were met by a train which left Albany at 1¼ o'clock, and arrived at the Creek bridge at 4½ o'clock. A later train left Albany at 5 o'clock P. M., which had not arrived at a late hour. To-day the trains will leave Chambers-street, as follows: 9:30 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. They will leave Albany at 1 and 11 A. M., and at 5 P. M.

### Fatal Accident on the Harlem Railroad.

Previous to holding an inquest on the bodies of those who lost their lives by the accident at Spuyten Duyvel, Coroner HILLS was called to hold an inquest on the body of MARGARET ROARK, who was run over and killed on Monday, by a train on the Harlem Road. The testimony showed that she was walking upon one of the tracks, but not upon that on which the train was until it came very near to her, when she stepped over upon the other track, and, before the train could be stopped, she was struck by the engine, and her neck broken. She was a vagrant, and had twice previously lain down upon the track, for the purpose, as she said, of ending her days. The verdict was in accordance with the testimony.

### Fireworks Explosion—Two Persons Killed—One Badly Burned.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, while three young women were at work at their residence in Prospect-street, between Bay and Morgan streets, in Jersey City, upon fireworks for Messrs. J. G. & J. EDGE, in whose laboratory they are employed, the works accidentally took fire and exploded. The premises took fire. An alarm was given and the fire was promptly extinguished, doing but little damage to the house. Two of the young women, however, were taken out dead, and one badly, probably fatally, burned. Their names are:

CATHARINE FARRIS and CATHARINE KELLY, dead; MARY [illegible], badly injured internally. She was so low last evening that her evidence with reference to the occurrence could not be taken.

Justice GARDNER impanneled a Coroner's Jury, and some evidence was taken last evening. The Jury adjourned to meet this evening to conclude the testimony. The ages of the young women ranged from 20 to 28 years.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

### By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

The Offensive and Defensive Treaty with Russia.

Call for a Republican Convention.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.*

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The statement brought out by the steamer *Atlantic*, that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, had been concluded between the United States and Russia, is a pure fabrication.

There is nothing new relative to the Speakership.

The call for the preliminary Republican Convention at Pittsburg, on the 22d of February, was issued to-day.

It is untrue that the President has any special message relative to the illicit recruiting affair prepared.

The Rumored Treaty between Russia and the United States—Progress of the Plurality Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The rumor that the United States and Russia had entered into a conditional offensive and defensive treaty, which we learned, per advices by the *Atlantic*, had caused so much excitement in European capitals, probably sprung from the fact that Russia has submitted a draft of a treaty of amity and commerce.

The plurality rule was tabled to-day by the votes of all the RICHARDSON members present, (except Messrs. BARCLAY, HICKMAN and VAIL,) joined by the Fullerites and Messrs. L. D. CAMPBELL, DUNN, HARRISON, MOORE, SCOTT and WHEELER.

Messrs. BOYCE, MCQUEEN and KEITT have left Mr. RICHARDSON to-day.

### Republican National Convention.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

A Republican National Convention (informal) has been called to meet at Pittsburg on the 22d of February, for the purpose of perfecting a National organization, and providing for a National delegated Convention on a subsequent day, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President.

## XXXIVth CONGRESS——First Session.

The Senate has adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Mr. MILLSON wished it to be understood that although he was voting for Mr. RICHARDSON, he in no manner, was committed to the line of policy laid down by the Democratic caucus; but will hereafter feel free to dispose of his vote where it can be most effectively felt.

Mr. QUITMAN, who had ceased to vote for Mr. RICHARDSON, stated the reasons that influenced him again to support that gentleman. The House then voted:

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH BALLOT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Banks | 99 | Pennington | 8 |
| Richardson | 65 | Scattering | 8 |
| Fuller | 34 | | |

Mr. RICHARDSON and Mr. WILLIAMS voted for Mr. ORR, and Messrs. BOYCE and MCQUEEN for CADWALLADER.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, offered a resolution that if no candidate on or before the third ballot next, to be taken receive a majority of all the votes cast, then the roll shall again be called, and the person having the majority of a quorum shall be declared Speaker.

The resolution was laid on the table by a majority of four.

Two votes were then taken—the last one showing for

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Banks | 98 | Pennington | 8 |
| Richardson | 66 | Scattering | 9 |
| Fuller | 32 | | |

Necessary for a choice, 108.

Adjourned.

### United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

No. 38—Edward C. Richards *et al.* vs. Sylvania Holmes *et al.* Judge Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decision of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, with costs.

No. 36—Josiah S. Griffith *et al.* vs. John G. Bogert *et al.* Judge Grier read the decision, affirming judgment of the Circuit Court of Missouri, with costs.

No. 167—The United States, appellant, *vs.* John C. Fremont. Judge McLean read the order of the Court, that the appeal from Northern District of California be docketed and dismissed, and that the Clerk of the Court issue a writ of procedendo forthwith to the District Court to proceed with the case.

No. 39—Charles Hickox, claimant of schooner Freeman, *vs.* Alvah Buckingham *et al.* Argument was concluded by Hon. S. G. Haven for the appellant, and continued by Mr. Ganson for appellees.

No. 40—John Doe ex dem. Joseph B. McCall, Jr., *et al.* plaintiffs, *vs.* Willard Carpenter *et al.* The case was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Dunn for plaintiffs, and Mr. Baker for defendants.

Nos. 41 and 42—Heirs of Gen. Lafayette, plaintiffs, *vs.* Joseph Kenton *et al.*, and same *vs.* Edward C. Carter *et al.* Argument commenced by Hon. Miles Taylor for plaintiffs.

### American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

A large meeting of this Society convened in this city this evening. Addresses were made by Mr. GEORGE P. MARSH, of Vermont, Rev. Dr. DEWITT, of New-York, and Rev. Mr. [illegible], of Virginia.

The report shows that the receipts during the past year were $[illegible]; $[illegible] of debt has been liquidated, and 207 emigrants sent to Liberia. The affairs of that Republic were represented as being in a very encouraging condition.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

A petition was presented for authority to towns to subscribe to the stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

The report of the Regents of the University was presented.

Mr. HALE gave notice of a bill for the erection of the county of Rathbun, to be formed from a portion of Steuben County.

Wednesday of each week, at 12 M., was fixed for Executive sessions.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

G. A. DUDLEY rose to a question of privilege. He had been elected by mixed votes, and had been attacked because he voted for the American candidate. Considered as the Plurality Party, and as the Party in possession of the State Government, they had a right to a Speaker.

Mr. SPINOLA made a motion to adjourn, which was lost.

Mr. BAILEY moved a postponement until to-morrow, in order to enable him to make remarks, but the Clerk deciding debate out of order, he gave way to Mr. SPINOLA, who moved for a reconsideration of yesterday's vote, he (SPINOLA) having voted with the majority for that purpose.

Mr. BAILEY then addressed the House, withdrawing his name. He thanked the Republicans, Americans and Softs, for the compliment they had paid him and the honor they had done him in opposing him on principle. He trusted the National Democracy might unite on a candidate.

Mr. GOBER moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the motion to reconsider lost, by ayes 38, nays 79.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to take a recess until half past 3 o'clock. Carried by Ayes 63, Nays 53. The Republicans voted in the affirmative.

A notice was read calling a private caucus of National Democrats to take into consideration Mr. BAILEY's declination.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House reassembled at 3½ P. M. The lobbies and galleries were densely crowded, and a lively interest was manifested.

Immediately after the Clerk called to order, Mr. CASE (American) moved that the House proceed forthwith to ballot, without entertaining any other proposition.

Mr. SPINOLA moved an adjournment on the ground that the New-York members were not present—they having been prevented from reaching the Capitol by detention on the railroad.

The motion to adjourn was carried by 63 yeas to 58 nays, the Republicans and Democrats voting in the affirmative, and the Americans and Old Line Whigs (with two Republicans) voting in the negative.

### Detention of the New-York Train.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

*The train that left New-York at 5 o'clock last* evening is just in, (6½ P. M.) The detention was caused by ice and snow on the track. The members reached the Capitol but a few minutes after the adjournment.

### Election of Attorney-General of Massachusetts—Organization of the Boston Clearing-House Association.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD was elected Attorney-General to-day by the two branches of the Legislature in joint convention. He received 203 of 204 votes cast.

The Boston Clearing-House Association organized to-day by electing officers as follows:

*President*—FRANKLIN HAVEN, of the Merchants' Bank.

*Secretary*—WM. THOMAS, of the Webster Bank.

*Standing Committee*—ANDREW T. HALL, of the Tremont Bank; WALDO FLINT, of the Eagle Bank; THOS. LAMB, of New-England Bank; A. D. HODGES, of Washington Bank, and BENJAMIN E. BATES, of the Bank of Commerce.

### Minnesota Legislature.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Council organized on Friday, the 4th inst., by the election of JOHN B. BRISBIN, Democrat, as presiding officer. The House failed to organize. CHARLES GOODRICH, Dem., received the highest number of votes, and there were good prospects of his election.

### The Southern Mail—Movements of United States Troops.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

New-Orleans papers of the 4th and 5th are received.

At Aransas, on the 21st ult., the steamer *Fashion* took from the ship *James L. Bogert*, from New-York, 378 United States troops. They were detained on board the *Fashion* by heavy Northers, until the 29th, when they started for Corpus Christi, and arrived there the same day, all well. The *James L. Bogert* sailed from Aransas, on the 23d ult., for Mobile.

### Fire and Loss of Life at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 14.

The liquor store of W. B. SPARKS, on Columbia-street, in this city, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The building subsequently fell, burying four firemen in the ruins. Three of them were rescued without serious injury, but the fourth, named WILLIAM VIGNEL, was killed.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary. Loss about $8,000.

### The North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The election of President of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday, resulted in the success of EDWARD MILLER, over THOMAS S. FERNON, the present incumbent, by 7,300 majority.

### Death of Judge Walker of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Judge TIMOTHY WALKER, an eminent and widely known lawyer of this City, died here this morning.

### The Late Mrs. Green, of Utica.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1856.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

I send you the subjoined facts for such use as you may deem best to make of them. The Mrs. GREEN, of Utica, whose name was on the list of killed by the collision of cars on the Hudson River Railroad, on Thursday last, was a sister of Mrs. GEO. S. MUNDY, of Brooklyn. Mrs. MUNDY recently followed to the grave her two lovely and beautiful daughters, the one aged seven and the other ten years. Scarlet fever was the procuring cause of their death. But eight days intervened between their decease—Christmas Eve and New-Year's night. The sister was in health when the younger died, and accompanied the remains of her beloved sister to the tomb. Mrs. GREEN was on her way to the residence of Mrs. MUNDY, to assuage, if practicable, the poignant grief, and to mitigate, if possible, the overwhelming sorrows of her bereaved sister—a purpose not more commendable than is the sequel deplorable. Mr. MUNDY accompanied the lifeless body of his sister-in-law to the place she had so recently left for the praiseworthy object already stated. The reader is here left to such reflections as such a narrative is calculated to educe.

J. H. W.

### A Cargo of Elephants.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 7th says:

"The steamer *Thomas Swan*, which arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, had as a portion of her live cargo, four elephants, destined for a Southern menagerie. During the severe weather of Saturday, one of the elephants was lost overboard in the rolling of the vessel; the others are doing as well as could be expected, and will, perhaps, bring their trunks on shore this day—provided the said trunks pass muster at the hands of our officers of customs."

☞ The loss of property by 409 disasters on the Western Lakes in 1855 was $2,831,829, and the loss of human lives 118.

## THE LATE STORM.

### Saturday Night on Long Island Sound.

The *Worcester*, which left New-York for Stonington at her usual hour on Saturday evening, had a very narrow escape from destruction. At about 10 o'clock in the evening, while off Bridgeport, she encountered the severity of the gale from the northeast, and encountering also large masses of floating ice, was for some time almost at the mercy of the warring elements. An effort was made to reach Bridgeport, but the steamer was carried out of her course by the ice and wind, and thrown into the breakers near Stratford Point. Here, we are told, she struck twice, but fortunately received no injury. At last, finding it impossible to make a harbor, or escape the perils that threatened an effort to get again into the Sound, three anchors were thrown over; and for six hours, though in constant and imminent danger, she rode out the gale.

At 7 o'clock on Sunday morning she started for New-Haven, and reached there at noon, procured a supply of coal, and started again for Stonington. She arrived at her wharf in Stonington at about 8 o'clock in the evening. Her officers are said to have exhibited an unusual degree of coolness and watchfulness during the hours of peril, and to these qualities, and their acknowledged abilities as seamen, the passengers attribute their rescue from the fearful dangers that so seriously menaced them. A congratulatory meeting of the passengers was held on Sunday evening, at which Mr. J. H. [illegible], of Providence, was appointed Chairman.

### At the East.

The sleet which fell in the vicinity of Boston formed ice on the railroad tracks, which blocked them far more effectually than did the heavy fall of snow by the previous storm. Trains from Providence and Worcester, and on the Maine Road beyond Lawrence, did not arrive till Monday afternoon though due in the morning early. The Portsmouth and Portland trains were interrupted by another great fall of snow.

The first outward train on the Worcester Road was compelled to return after proceeding a short distance, and await the removal of the ice from the rails by a gang of laborers, as engines were in imminent danger of running off the track.

The first inward train over the Woburn Branch was detained half an hour by projecting ice banks, which tore off the wood-work of the car steps, and also by a huge pile of snow thrown upon the branch track at Winchester, which the road-men at that station had not enterprise enough to clear away.

The mails which left New-York on Saturday afternoon by the Stonington route did not reach Boston until about 4 o'clock Monday morning.

### Railroad Passengers Frozen.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, of Thursday, gives the following account of what befel a train and its passengers on the Lake Shore road last week:

"The passenger train which left Toledo yesterday morning at 3½ o'clock, did not reach here until 7¼ o'clock last evening, having been seventeen hours making the passage that should have been made in less than five. While in forests of Ottawa County, the connecting water pipes leading from the tank to the boiler froze and burst, rendering the engine useless, except so far as the water already in the boiler was of service. The engineer detached his engine and started for the nearest station for help, but had not gone only a short distance before he ran into a snow drift without the possibility of extricating himself. The train was left in the woods, three or four miles from any dwelling; many of the passengers were women and children. The intense cold occasioned much suffering; several feet and hands were frozen; one of the firemen on the engine, after they ran into the snow bank, had both feet frozen, and the engineer and two other persons carried him a mile on their backs to the nearest house; the poor fellow suffered intense pain. An engine was found at Port Clinton, and the train succeeded in coming through. The passengers have terrible stories to relate, and think if Dr. KANE had experienced what they did, he would add a new chapter to his book."

### Marine Disasters.

Every vessel that arrives brings some further intelligence of the terrible effects on our merchant marine of the late calamitous storm. The end is not even yet. Our coast is strewed with wrecks, and we have, no doubt, yet to learn many a sad tale of suffering and death met by "those who go down to the sea in ships."

The following are some of the wrecks in our neighborhood: ship John Stroud, Steamship Granada, bark Echo, bark John Farnham, bark D. S. Goodell, brig Samuel and Edward, brig Abeona, brig Nebraska, schooner Samuel P. Lord, schooner Harvey, schooner Rio Grande, schooner John G. Roach, schooner Cornwall, pilot-boat Phantom, schooner Echo.

The *Stingray's* cargo is scattered for miles. The men are at work securing the cargo. It is very bad working for the men, being in the water among the broken pieces of ice, but it is hoped to save all the cargo that comes to the beach. A part of the ship lays in the surf, with her anchor at the bow. What is left of the ship is held by the cable. The cargo will be put together as fast as possible. About 150 cases of silk are landed in good order on the beach; and about the same number of tea.

The schooner *Echo*, of New-York, loaded with coal, probably from Philadelphia, is ashore at Long Branch, N. J. She is a fine, new vessel, of 258 tons, and cost $14,000.

The schooner ashore at Fire Island, which was supposed to be the *John J. Roach*, Capt. CLOCK, is most likely the schooner *Rio Grande*, Capt. NORRIS, from Virginia, with oysters, before reported as having grounded on Sunday morning, the 13th inst. It was rumored that her captain and four men were lost.

The clipper ship *Whirlwind*, which arrived here from Calcutta on Monday, had a hard time of it. When off the coast, eleven of her men were so badly frost bitten as to be incapacitated from service during the remainder of the voyage. Five of the poor fellows are now at the City Hospital.

Captain BOWNE, general agent of the underwriters, went down yesterday in steam tug *Achilles* to the bark *John Farnum*, ashore two miles below Squan. Before returning he will run along the Jersey coast, and learn the situation of the vessels now ashore.

The bark *John Farnum*, besides her cargo of sugar, tobacco, &c., had on board forty barrels of oranges, and is consigned to PERES V. KING, of New-York. *She is ashore two miles south of Squan Inlet.* She went on at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, wind E. by S., and she lays head to the north and broadside to the sea, well up in the undertow, the sea breaking heavily against and on her. She has listed in shore, and is, from all appearances, full of water, and will be a total loss. The oranges are driving up in quantities along shore, in the vicinity of the wreck. The captain and crew, twelve in number, are all safely landed. They were from the time they were stranded, at 1 A. M. till 8 A. M., shut up in the cabin. They have not been able to save anything as yet except what they stand in. The Wreck Master has not been able to board the wreck yet, but thinks he will be able toward evening. The Captain reports being ten days north of Hatteras. Vessel and cargo valued at $15,000—insured in Jamaica and New-York. His sails were blown away, otherwise he would have kept her off shore. It is doubtful whether or not she gets off, as she is badly strained. Her tonnage is about 250 register. She cleared from Havana on the 25th ult. with 363 boxes sugar, 1,454½ millilres of tobacco, and 87,391 cigars. She was built at Marietta, Ohio, in 1847.

Wrecking schooner *Henry W. Johnson*, per letter to the Board of Underwriters, was on her way to this city, from Fire Island, on Saturday night last; arrived out after a very rapid run of four hours. She had the gale nearly all the way, and when running before it, under her storm jib, the swinging jib-boom, attached to the foot of the jib, 35 feet long and 5 inches in diameter, was broken short off. She then ran under bare poles. This vessel, which was recently built by the Messrs. COLLYER, for JOHNSON & HIGGINS, Insurance Brokers, was constructed expressly for the business of wrecking, and has lately performed some rare exploits in all sorts of heavy weather. In the gale from the northwest, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., she came on from Little Egg Harbor, where about sixty sail, of different class vessels, bound in, were anchored, and hove to. She is a large-sized clipper schooner, and was built in the best style of art of which her celebrated builders were capable. She combines the beauty and symmetry of a yacht, with the staunchness and durability of a trading vessel, and in fleetness and general sailing qualities is, probably, not excelled by any. Such vessels are much needed in wrecking operations. Her forte is sailing in a gale of wind.

There is a ship ashore just south of Squan Inlet, supposed from her appearance from the shore to be an emigrant vessel. Nothing is known of her condition, though the probability is against any loss of life, from the way she lies.

Two brigs are also ashore just south of Squan Inlet, from which nothing has yet been ascertained.

Brig *Samuel and Edward*, Capt. H. C. RAYMOND, from Montevideo, with hides, consigned to J. S. [illegible] ... to well up on the shore, outside of the Hook. She came on at 11 o'clock Saturday night. [illegible]

[illegible]

### Bark John Farnham.

The bark *John Farnham*, Capt. CHARLES WRIGHT, from Havana for New-York, loaded with sugar, tobacco, cigars and forty barrels of oranges, and consigned to PERES V. KING, of New-York, is ashore two miles south of Squan Inlet. She went on at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, wind E. by S. Crew all saved. His sails were blown away, otherwise the Captain would have kept her off shore. [illegible]

### Ship Irene Ashore.

The ship *Irene*, (of New-York,) WILLIAMS, from Liverpool Dec. 1, for Boston, with a cargo consigned to [illegible] & Co., (Boston) ashore on Winthrop Bar, Sunday morning about 4 o'clock, when her masts were cut away, and she came ashore on Shirley Beach, between the Copper Works and "The Head." She lies head on, and can be got off with the assistance of a steam-tug. She has about six feet of water in her hold. The crew are all safe. One man had a leg fractured by the falling of the masts.

[illegible]

☞ Pilots were complaining Tuesday morning about the Harbor-masters, whom they could not find, so as to be let out of the slips. Perhaps some of them had been called away on important business, at Albany or elsewhere.

☞ On the afternoon of the 14th inst. an inquest had been held over those belonging to the pilot-boat *E. K. Collins*, who perished at Fire Island. The Coroner had been there since Sunday morning.

☞ The Sound steamers of the New-Haven and Boston lines all left last evening at the respective hours. All are now running regularly.

### Telegraphic Reports.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The unknown vessel which struck on [illegible] Rock, in Light-House Channel, during the storm of Saturday last, is supposed to be the schooner [illegible], from New-York for Boston. All hands were drowned. She was in company, in the Bay, with the schooner *Volant*, from New-York, which arrived here on Sunday morning.

The schooner *Sarah A. Hammond*, Capt. Green, from Malaga, via St. Thomas, for New-York, arrived at Newport last evening short of provisions, with damage to her sails, crew badly frozen, &c.

The brig *Alfaretta*, from Portland, for Havana, on the 6th inst., in a gale, lost her foremast and main-topmast. She put into Newport last evening.

The papers of the schooner *Leeds*, from New-York to Boston, have been picked up in the Bay, by a fisherman. Her loss, with all on board, is considered certain.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The schooner *Cooper*, from Norfolk for Groton, has put in here, with loss of both anchors. Also the *E. C. Howard*, Capt. BAKER, from Galveston for New-York; leaks badly, has lost fore-boom and sails, and had her deck swept. She will remain for repairs. A pilot-boat in the offing has a wreck in tow, apparently a hermaphrodite brig. They will be in probably by sundown.

### The Weather and Travel.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The railroad tracks are about clear again. The morning express train, from New-York, arrived at 7 o'clock. Passengers by steamboat, via Norwich, arrived at 3 P. M.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The New-York morning mail arrived here this evening in good time, for the first since snow fell.

## LONG-ISLAND.

### Brooklyn Common Council.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held on Monday evening, when, after transacting some routine business, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

*City Clerk*—WM. G. BISHOP, reëlected.

*Keeper of the City Hall*—[illegible], reappointed.

*Health Officer*—JNO. WHITNEY, reëlected.

☞ Rev. Dr. LANSING, formerly pastor of the Clinton-avenue Society, Brooklyn, preached his semi-centennial sermon, last Sabbath, in that Church. Dr. LANSING graduated at Yale in 1804, and commenced preaching in 1806. In 1806 he was placed over a church in Onondaga, and from this place he proceeded to Auburn, where he procured the erection of the Auburn Seminary, obtaining, by his own efforts, $160,000, lands, library, &c. He came to New-York in 1832, and preached in Masonic Hall, and subsequently came to Brooklyn, and was pastor of the Clinton-avenue Church until he saw a new church erected and the Society in a prosperous position, when, on account of ill health, he was compelled to resign.

## NEW-JERSEY.

☞ The storm of Saturday night, and the thaw of Sunday, have served as hindrances and perplexities of railroad travel. On the New-Jersey Road, the trains are getting regular again. One train, since Saturday evening, was 21 hours getting from Port Jervis to New-York. The track, however, is mostly in order and the trains regular again.

### Trial of McKinney.

The McKINNEY Murder Trial is almost over—so far as the evidence and arguments of counsel are concerned. Mr. BRADLEY concluded the arguments on behalf of the prisoner with the adjournment of the Court at noon, and Mr. WHITEHEAD will probably consume this afternoon in closing the argument on the part of the State. Judge HAINES will probably deliver his charge to the Jury to-morrow morning.—*Newark Advertiser*, 15th.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A very serious accident occurred on the Jeffersonville (Ia.) Railroad on the 30th ult. A short distance beyond Rockford, and about 60 miles from Jeffersonville, a portion of the trestle work of a bridge gave away, precipitating several of the cars over an embankment, and turning some of them completely over. There were a great number of persons in the cars, many of whom were much injured—two ladies very badly. Mr. RICKETTS, the President of the Road, was in the cars, and was very seriously, if not fatally wounded. Some of the passengers reached Jeffersonville on the freight train, about 9 o'clock.

## FRENCH AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1855.

[illegible]

... to serve as a guide to any deputy Secretary who may be seized with a mania for writing brochure circulars.

MADAME ÉMILE DE GIRARDIN.

[illegible] of literature, a word on the lamented Madame de Girardin. The active publishing establishment, the Librairie Nouvelle, is bringing out the complete works of this illustrious woman, which will comprise two works heretofore unpublished, one of poetry and one of prose. The prose volume in question will be in the style of the Courrier de Paris, one of her precious works.

The mention of this lady's name leads me to speak of a fact that concerns her remotely, and which may interest the reader. It was Madame de Girardin who founded, in 1829, under the patronage of the Duchess de Berry, and while she yet bore the name of Delphine Gay, the journal entitled *La Mode*. It will be recollected that after the revolution of July this journal, bought by M. Dutocquermain, a lawyer, and afterwards Deputy in the Legislature, made a lively opposition to the new régime, and that, six months ago, this same review was suppressed by Napoleon for the publication of an article written by that bold Legitimist, the Vicomte d'Arlincourt. But the writers of the Legitimist party, determined not to abandon the enterprise, have revived the journal under the title of *La Mode Nouvelle*. In the specimen number which has just appeared, the editors declare that, while counting on the sympathies of the old subscribers to *La Mode*, the new journal will only occupy itself with literature and history. In the number of those who have revived this old defender of the Legitimist principle, appears the name of M. Paul [illegible], former member of the Committee of the Electoral Union.

PARIS ANTIQUITIES.

The antiquarians also have their excitement. Among the new city improvements about to be [illegible], and certainly one of the most obviously needed, is the destruction of the Rue de Grammont and the Rue St. Anne, to give place to a new and broad avenue. When the Emperor leaves the Tuileries to go towards the Boulevards, which he is obliged to do very often, he must take a large circuit by the way of the Rue de la Paix, for the want of a wide street to pass through. The streets Grammont and St. Anne conduct in a straight line from the gate of the Tuileries, at which carriages pass out, to the Boulevard des Italiens. But these streets are narrow, and while they would not suit for Imperial processions, they might be rendered dangerous as well. It is decreed, therefore, that a wide street or boulevard shall be made from the gate of the Tuileries in a straight line on the site of these streets to the Boulevard.

The Rue St. Anne is full of historical souvenirs. It was there that the Ladies of St. Amaranthe gave a dinner to Robespierre and Don Gerle; it was there that lived Denis Diderot; it was there that lived in her last moments Madame de Genlis. Banjou, the former general, commenced his enormous fortunes in this street.

While on this chapter, I should not omit to mention that one of the streets laid out through the grounds of the old Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Boulevard des Capucines, has received the name "Rue Saint Arnaud."

THE "UNIVERS" ON MISS NIGHTINGALE.

There is nothing sacred for the *Univers* but the Holy and Apostolic Catholic Church; nothing free from its vulgar attacks that is not within the pale of its religion. When it has vented its spleen on the United States, stigmatized their immorality, want of intelligence and honesty, it turns upon Miss Nightingale, and in face of the evangelical work of devotion and charity in which she is engaged, attempts to depreciate her character, by instituting a comparison between her and the Sisters of Charity, in regard not only to the manner in which she performs her labor, but also as to the motives which dictate it. The attacks of this fanatical sheet on the United States are harmless, and only excite a smile; but an attack on Miss Nightingale, simply because she is a Protestant and an English woman, is odious. This journal is the organ of the Archbishop of Paris; it is the principal organ of the Catholic Church in France; and it is by such tirades as these against everything holy and respectable, that it attempts the propagation of the faith which it holds. It is thus that the official organ understands and practices Christian charity!

A CURIOUS COMPARISON.

I encountered the other day the following curious comparison, which, I think, will be found just: "The French woman marries for interest, the English woman by custom, the German woman for love. The French woman loves till the end of the honey moon, the English woman all her life, the German woman eternally. The French woman conducts her daughter to the ball, the English woman to the church, the German woman to the kitchen. The French woman has wit, the English woman intelligence, the German woman sentiment. The French woman clothes herself with taste, the English woman without taste, the German woman with modesty. The French woman [illegible], the English woman talks, the German woman chats. The French woman offers you a rose, the English woman a dahlia, the German woman a [illegible]. The French woman excels by the [illegible], the English woman by the head, and the German woman by the heart." It is right to add that this [illegible] is of German origin.

THE PROGRESS OF THE FISH.

It will be recollected that, a year ago, M. Coste, the gentleman who has given so much attention in France to Pisciculture, threw into the new river in the Bois de Boulogne several thousand young [illegible] species [illegible] into the new lakes, [illegible] half of two inches in length. A few days ago, and at the expiration of a year from the time they were thrown in, a considerable number were caught in order to see the growth they had attained; when it was found that they had generally a length of from four and three quarters to six inches. The result was considered [illegible] beyond the expectations of the warmest partisans of the Professor's efforts, since few believed that river trout would thrive in water so near stagnant as that in the artificial lakes of the Bois de Boulogne.

LA CRUVELLI AGAIN.

The marriage of Cruvelli to the Baron V—— is fixed for the 5th of January. Her departure from the scene is, therefore, irrevocable, definitive and "positively for the last time," to use a theatrical phrase.

Mlle. Cruvelli was paid this year 180,000 francs, thus: 100,000 francs salary and four months leave of absence, which were bought back from her during the Exhibition months, at the rate 20,000 francs a month. She sang during the year but seventy-two times, that is, less than three [illegible] days, for a salary four times that of a Marshal of France, one and a half times that of a Minister, and eighteen times that of a Councilor at the Court of Paris. Each representation was paid 2,500 francs.

Was she worth this sum to the Academy of Music? [illegible] say she was not, for the receipts were as great on nights when she did not play as when she did. She made a *furore* in "Robert le Diable" and in the "Vestale." In the "Huguenots" she succeeded; in "La Juive" she was crushed by Gueymard. It was only in the "Vêpres Siciliennes," her only "creation," that she achieved a complete success, and this good fortune she owed to the devotion and the patience of Verdi, the author, who for six months passed two hours each day in prompting her in her rôle.

According to the assertion of men the most competent in musical matters, Mlle. Cruvelli is but an instrument, a magnificent instrument certainly, but as a musical intelligence almost null. Does she compensate by her theatrical intelligence what she loses on the side of music? It must be evident that she does not. The reader will no doubt recollect her famous stampede last year, in which she suddenly left the opera and was gone for some weeks, no one knew where, and of the good fortune which attended her on her reappearance in "The Huguenots."

When the Queen said to her those words: "Tell me the result of your daring voyage," the entire audience understood the allusion, and burst into a laugh; but, as the spectators were disarmed by this laugh, they applauded the artist who returned to them again.

"What's the matter with them, that they laugh that way at me?" she said to Marie Dussy, who played the Queen.

"You don't understand? There is an allusion in the poem, which they apply to you."

"No!" replied Cruvelli; "I have never read 'The Huguenots.'"

The next day she bought the book and read it attentively, but, up to this hour, it is said she has not found the key to the enigma.

VICTOR HUGO'S POEMS.

Victor Hugo will soon publish a volume of poetry entitled *Contemplations*. The following verses from the book will scarcely bear translation:

VIELLE CHANSON DU JEUNE TEMPS.

Je ne songeais pas à Rose;
Rose au bois vint avec moi.
Nous parlions de quelque chose,
Mais je ne sais plus de quoi.

J'étais froid comme les marbres,
Je marchais à pas distraits,
Je parlais des fleurs, des arbres,
Son œil semblait dire: après?

La rosée offrait ses perles,
Le taillis ses parasols,
J'allais, j'écoutais les merles,
Et Rose les rossignols.

Moi, seize ans et l'air morose,
Elle, vingt; ses yeux brillaient;
Les rossignols chantaient Rose,
Et les merles me sifflaient.

Rose droite sur ses hanches,
Leva son beau bras tremblant
Pour prendre une mûre aux branches;
Je ne vis pas son bras blanc.

Une eau courait fraîche et pure
Sur les mousses de velours,
Et l'amoureuse nature
Dormait dans les grands bois sourds.

Rose défit sa chaussure,
Et mit, d'un air ingénu,
Son petit pied dans l'eau pure:
Je ne vis pas son pied nu.

Je ne savais que lui dire,
Je la suivais dans le bois,
La voyant parfois sourire,
Et soupirer quelquefois.

Je ne vis qu'elle était belle,
Qu'en sortant des grands bois sourds.
— Soit, n'y pensons plus, dit-elle.
— Depuis, j'y pense toujours!

## American Bible Society's Work.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

SIR: Will you allow one who desires to see fair play on both sides, to correct a mistake of your correspondent in last Thursday's TIMES, on the above subject? The error to which I allude is in the second of the following sentences:

"Previous to 1835 donations had been contributed in behalf of translations into several of the Asiatic tongues, made by Baptist Missionaries, in which the various rendering recognized by their creed were retained. But *in that year other counsels prevailed*, and an application for assistance in printing the Bengali New Testament was declined, except on condition that the text should be conformed to King James' version. The Greek word *baptizo* was the magnitudinous bone of contention in the present instance, and has continued to be such up to the present."

As we have taken pains to procure a correct statement of the facts from one of the American Bible Society's publications, it strikes us that there is a somewhat magnitudinous misapprehension in your mind. According to that document—of the correctness of whose statements there can be no doubt—the real facts are these:

"In July of 1835, a letter was received, through a friend in Philadelphia, from Rev. W. H. Pearce, an English Baptist Missionary at Bengal, in India. In this letter information was given that the writer, together with Rev. Mr. Yates, a brother Missionary, had prepared a new version of the Bengalee Scriptures, which they were desirous of having published. With Christian frankness it was stated that in this version they had translated the Greek terms *baptizo* and *baptisma* by words which signify *immerse* and *immersion*, and that the Bible Society at Calcutta had, on this account, refused to patronize it. Had this letter contained nothing further, the Board could easily have dismissed the whole matter, as they had no responsibilities connected with that version. But, *it was further stated that this new Bengalee translation was made on the same principles as those which obtained in the Burmese translation*, which it was understood the American Bible Society patronized. *Here was a new and startling announcement.* The Board had indeed granted, at different times, many thousand dollars towards the publication of this Burmese version, but without information from any quarter, or the least suspicion that it was of the character described by Mr. Pearce."

From the above it will appear that the American Bible Society had, indeed, contributed largely to the publication of a sectarian Bible, but they did it ignorantly, supposing that no one would ask aid for such an object. They did it in all confidence that the Burmese Bible was translated in accordance with the rules of the Society, and was really and truly a Catholic version. The above quotation shows how the American Bible Society came to patronize such a version, how it came to their knowledge that they had done so, and why they refused to make further appropriations. Can it, then, be said, in strict truth, that "other counsels prevailed."

JUSTICE.

## Mechanics' Institute Lecture.

Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church was completely filled Monday night, on the occasion of an address from that very popular lecturer, Rev. Mr. Milburn. The quaint title of his discourse was "the Rifle, Axe, and Saddle-bags."

## AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Campbell on Platforms—Southern Explorations—Effect of Saturday's Debate—Opposition to the Navy Board, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

CAMPBELL ON PLATFORMS.

Yesterday's debate in the House of Representatives continues to be the general theme of conversation. From beginning to end it was full of interest. The opening scene was as pointed in its pantomime as in its text. You will remember that it was Mr. Campbell of Ohio who began the day with an ironical speech in regard to Platforms. Before commencing his speech, he brought in and laid upon his desk a formidable pile of Congressional *Globes*, and an immense scrap-book, filled, as he stated, with nothing but the platforms of the Democratic parties at different times and in various States during a few years past. When he suggested to the Nebraska Democracy that "it is dangerous to stand upon the platforms," Howell Cobb, Jones of Tenn., and the other old stagers knew what he meant, and took the hint. They knew that a reference to the scrap-book and to the Congressional Record would put their Party and themselves in a very unfortunate attitude, because there is not one of them whose Past is not wretchedly inconsistent with their Present, upon this single question of Slavery, the Wilmot Proviso, &c. They were alarmed lest Mr. Campbell should hold up the mirror, and tried to stop the debate lest he should receive the requisite provocation. But Mr. Banks triumphed so gloriously over his inquisitors that Mr. C. probably felt it unnecessary to add anything to their mortification.

MR. FULLER'S EXPLORATIONS SOUTHWARD.

If Mr. Fuller's answers to the interrogatories propounded by Mr. Zollicoffer have been correctly noted by the reporters, you will see that in his effort to get a few degrees South of the Equator on the Slavery question, he assumed a position as ridiculous and absurd as it is offensive to northern sentiment. It was this: He maintained that Congress had no Constitutional power to legislate upon the question of Slavery; also that a Territorial Legislature has no power to legislate upon the subject *except to protect the rights of slave holders in their slave property there!* If it is true that Congress has no power to legislate upon the question of Slavery, *of course* the Territorial Legislature can have no such Power, because Congress can delegate no other legislative body powers of which it is not itself possessed. A Territorial Legislature has no powers whatever except those derived from Congress; and, if Congress cannot legislate on Slavery, certainly it cannot impart that power to the Territorial Legislature; and so the Legislature can, by no possibility, possess the power. Mr. Fuller's assumption is simply absurd; and I should like to hear him explain how and where he gets for a Territorial Legislature the power to *protect* Slavery, when neither it nor the Congress which created it has any other power whatever in the premises, and when Congress cannot even legislate to protect the peculiar institution.

THE LOGICAL STRIDES OF SLAVERY.

It is only of late that Southern men have advanced this humbug of power in a Territorial Legislature not possessed by Congress. Only recently, too, have they attempted to maintain that the Constitution carries Slavery to the Territories of the United States. When it seemed clear that nearly all the new Territories would be erected into Slave States, and especially while this was, in their eyes, certain with respect to Kansas, they told us not to be alarmed, that Slavery could not get into the Territories until "Squatter Sovereignty" voted it in. That was all they wanted then. But Yankee boys poured into Kansas, and Sharpe's rifles kept at bay the "border ruffians" who sought by force and fraud to impose the black pall of Slavery upon the bright land where the former had pitched their tents. It became apparent that Freedom would triumph; and then, behold, the South comes forward and claims that the Constitution of itself carries Slavery to the Federal Territory, and that "Squatter Sovereignty" can't legislate it *out*; and then the President is called upon to employ the Federal troops to "maintain the Constitution," and ride down the rebellious cohorts of Freedom! This is a fair and honest exposition of the logic to which the North has always hitherto succumbed, and by which it has ever been ruled.

THE RECORDS TO BE EXPLORED.

After the House is organized, depend upon it, that the records of the Nebraska leaders will be overhauled, and many a half-forgotten reminiscence will be brought to light, well calculated to cover the Slaveocracy and its leaders with a mountain of contempt. Mr. Zollicoffer, by the way, has not done with Mr. Richardson, but will, at some future time, pile his record upon him, and show an amount of inconsistency and tergiversation on this question of Slavery, well calculated to excuse Southern men from from trusting him, or voting for him. Mr. Zollicoffer only alluded to these points, yesterday, during the confusion raised by the Richardson men to cry him down. He is about the last man in the House, however, to be thus disposed of. Always quiet and gentlemanly, he is only calmer and more resolute when the storm rises. His dignified perseverance, yesterday, in maintaining his right to be heard, until he had notified the people when and where Mr. Richardson's record falsified his present position, won the admiration and respect of even his political opponents.

EFFECT OF SATURDAY'S DEBATE.

The effect of yesterday's debate has been to greatly strengthen Mr. Banks in the estimation of his friends, and to make him enthusiastic supporters *among some who have heretofore been rather* lukewarm. It has also settled still further the conviction that he ought not and can not be abandoned for any other candidate; that to leave him would be disgrace and ruin. At the same time, it has enhanced the respect entertained for him by the opposition, and their fear to let the Republicans have so bold and so able a leader. They feel, however, every day more and more satisfied that he alone can be elected eventually; and since yesterday's exhibition, they would despise us should we leave his banner even for certain victory under another. Aside from all this, Mr. Banks stands far higher than ever before in the estimation of all, as a man of rare abilities and resplendent genius. His oratory was as magnificent as his sentiments were pure and lofty, and his logic massive and bold. He has proven himself a man for the times, and all acknowledge his power.

THE FUTURE—MORE ABSENTEEISM.

I dare not speculate any more upon the probabilities of the future. I can only say that yesterday we could count opposition men enough honestly in favor of the plurality resolution to carry it had it been offered and sustained by all the Banks men. True, we had nothing to spare,—but I have strong hopes that several gentlemen upon whom we have not hitherto calculated will vote for it, in order to bring this protracted struggle to an end. Unfortunately we still lose by absenteeism; and yesterday Mr. Killian Miller, of your State, left for home to attend to business there, and without even pairing off. Is it not possible to find gentlemen to represent *you in Congress, who can conscientiously* devote themselves to that particular business during the session, and not make their Congressional duties a secondary affair—a sort of appendage to other matters, to be attended to when they have nothing better to do? I cannot avoid contrasting the conduct of Mr. Miller with that of an honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, who I happen to know sacrificed no less a sum than $2,000 rather than even pair off, yesterday, and leave his post of duty here at this important crisis. That is the sort of men needed here. Have you none of them in New-York?

UNWISE OPPONENTS OF THE NAVY BOARD.

I see that some of those who condemn the action of the late Navy Retiring Board continue to waste their strength in impracticable attempts to obtain relief. I confess I have little patience with those who insist that Congress shall "reverse the action of the Board." This is sheer nonsense. Congress has no power to reverse it. The law may be repealed, of course, but it has already accomplished *the evil to which its execution has led*. To repeal it, is just about as sensible as would be the reversal of sentence of death after the doomed man has been choked to death on a scaffold. The one would do exactly as much good as the other. The men affected by the action of the Board can be restored to their *former* position only by the action of the Executive; and when the Executive branch of the Government has publicly reiterated its approval of the general finding of the Board, what folly it is to attempt to reach the Executive heart and sympathies by *calling on Congress to pass a vote of censure*,—and to follow it by a contest of power with the Executive! That is precisely the way to defeat, absolutely, any and all relief to those who have been unjustly dealt with.

[illegible]

Congress will not attempt interference with the appointing power vested by the Constitution in the President; and if the friends of those who have been dropped or retired from active service are wise, they will abandon all efforts to provoke such interference, and seek, by conciliation and just reasoning, to secure the coöperation of the Executive in just measures of relief. I join fully in the conviction that the conduct of the Board was iniquitous in some respects; but until the President is made to believe the same thing, and is prepared to repudiate the paragraph in his annual message on that subject, it is worse than useless to make the contest of power with him. And any attempt to do it, will be more likely to create sympathy for him among the masses, than draw attention to the proofs of iniquity which such a contest would bring out, but not a whit more than would a calm and dispassionate presentation of the facts.

A.

## THE CONGRESSIONAL CATECHISM.

Speeches of Richardson, Banks and Fuller, the Candidates for the Speakership, in Reply to the Interrogatories of Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee.

We take the following from the official report of the remarks made by the principal candidates for the Speakership in the House of Representatives on Saturday last. A careful analysis of these speeches will give a clear idea of the position of each of these gentlemen on the Slavery question. Mr. Banks is very direct and explicit in maintenance of the great Northern sentiment. Mr. Fuller is equally explicit, and is entitled to the credit of crucifying himself to save the Southern Americans who have been sustaining him.

Mr. Richardson—Mr. Clerk, gentlemen have chosen, by written interrogatories, to inquire into the political opinions of gentlemen who have been voted for upon this floor in relation to questions past, present, and future. I know not, and care not, whether the object is discussion here or discussion somewhere else. I hold them to the issues presented to me, and I shall endeavor to answer their questions as fully, freely, and frankly as may be possible.

I now send to the Clerk's desk the questions which have been propounded to me, and I ask that the first of them may be read.

The Clerk read the first question, as follows:

Questions propounded by Mr. *Zollicoffer* to Mr. Richardson.

"Am I right in supposing that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Richardson) regards the Kansas-Nebraska bill as promotive of the formation of Free States in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska?"

Mr. Richardson—In reply to the first question of the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Zollicoffer,) I have to say I voted for the bills organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas because I thought them just, fairly, and I defended that vote before my constituents upon that ground. I intended then, and I intend now, that the people who go there, or who have gone there, shall decide the question of Slavery for themselves, and, so far as I could, admit them as States, with or without Slavery, as the people should decide. In common with northern and southern gentlemen, I have said that, in my opinion, Slavery would never go there; but I have never, here or elsewhere, urged that as a reason why I voted for that bill. I voted for the bill because it was just, right and proper, and wanted nothing more to defend myself. I repeat here an argument I have made over and over again before my constituents, and it is this:—if a majority of the people of Kansas or Nebraska are in favor of Slavery, they will have it; if a majority are opposed to it, then they will not have it. This is the practical result of every theory advocated by the friends of the Nebraska and Kansas bill. I gave my sanction to this principle in supporting the Territorial bills of 1850, and have uniformly supported the same principles since, whenever presented for my action, and shall continue to do so in all future cases that may arise. It is a principle lying at the foundation of all popular Governments, that the people of each separate or distinct community shall decide for themselves the nature and character of the institutions under which they shall live, and by this principle I am prepared to live and die. I therefore voted for the Nebraska and Kansas bill neither as a Pro-Slavery nor Anti-Slavery measure, but as a measure of equal right and justice to the people of all sections of our common country. Will the Clerk now read the next question?

The Clerk read the second question, as follows:—

"Am I right in supposing that he advocates the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso; that in 1850, he opposed its application to the Territories acquired from Mexico only upon the ground that it was unnecessary, inasmuch as the Mexican local laws in those Territories already abolished Slavery, which ought to be sufficient for all Free Soil men; and that he committed himself to the position that if Territorial bills (silent upon the subject of Slavery, and leaving the Mexican laws to operate) were defeated, he would vote for bills with the Wilmot proviso in them?"

Mr. Richardson—The next question requires a more extended reply. In 1803 we acquired Louisiana; it was Slave Territory. In 1820 we divided, by line of 36° 30', that Territory; north of the line was to be Free. In 1845 we annexed Texas, which was Slave Territory; we divided that by extending the line of 36° 30' through that—North to be Free. In 1848 we acquired Territory from Mexico. That was Free. I voted repeatedly to extend the same line west to the Pacific Ocean. I voted for that line with a few Representatives from the North, and the whole body of Southern Representatives. When I gave those votes, I did not believe then, nor do I believe now, that I violated the Constitution of the United States. If you have power, under the Constitution, to exclude Slavery from half of a Territory, I think you have power to exclude it from all, though such an exercise would be unjust and wrong. I have never, therefore, voted to exercise that power, except upon the principle of compromise. In this connection, I desire to read from a speech of mine, delivered in this Hall April 3, 1850, and make a word or two of comment upon it:

"There is, I regret to say, a willingness upon the part of the Democrats of the North to see this proviso passed, that Gen. Taylor may be compelled to show to the world, and "the rest of mankind," who was cheated in the last Presidential election—whether it was his friends North or South. They know that a fraud was practiced upon the one or the other. They know that in the South Gen. Taylor was represented as all that any one in favor of Slavery extension could desire—that he was bound to Southern institutions by two hundred bonds. At the North, it was said that he was for confining Slavery to its present limits. One or the other was cheated. But I submit to my Northern friends, if the peace and harmony of twenty millions of people, and the perpetuity of our free institutions is not of more importance than the exposure of this bad faith upon the part of an Administration that, if let alone, will *fall by its own weight*? The public voice everywhere indicates its certain and inevitable overthrow.

"In times past our policy sooner or later has prevailed, and we should stand firm, however dark the hour, encouraged by former success. We should not be driven from our positions because our opponents have to come to them for safety. I might ask them if they were to be driven from their firm and stern opposition to a United States Bank, because those who once thought that certain ruin would lay waste the land unless such an institution was incorporated, have changed their opinions, and stand with us in opposition? Are they willing to be driven in opposition to the Independent Treasury, because those who once opposed now support it? Are you to be driven from all the past, now triumphantly vindicated, because opposition has ceased? We should stand firm in the support of right, truth, the Constitution of our country—no matter who shall come to their support, or desert; stand by them to the last, and if they fall let us perish with them. We should never survive the existence of this Government.

"There is one thing that I wish, in this connection, Mr. Chairman, to say to the gentlemen from the South and the Northern Whigs: *If the bill for Territorial Governments, silent upon the subject of Slavery, shall be defeated, then I am for bills with the Wilmot Proviso*, in order to give Governments to the people in the Territories; and I speak for four of my colleagues, assured that they will feel constrained to pursue a like course. And if General Taylor shall approve the proviso, then it will have passed; and it is for them to decide what shall or shall not be done, and let the responsibility rest with them."

I take this occasion to say that the sentiment last quoted, uttered in a moment of excitement, I, upon reflection, repudiate as unjust and improper. I thank the gentleman that he has afforded me the opportunity to give this public expression of my disapproval of that statement. I uniformly voted *against placing the Wilmot Proviso in any Territorial bill*. I voted against it, because I believed it to be unjust to a portion of the people of this Union.

The Clerk then read the third interrogatory, as follows:

"Am I right in supposing that his theory is, that the Constitution of the United States does not carry Slavery to, and protect it in, the Territories of the United States? That in the territory acquired from Mexico and France, (including Kansas and Nebraska,) the Missouri restriction was necessary to make the territory free, because Slavery existed there under France at the time of the acquisition; but that the Kansas and Nebraska bill, which repeals that restriction, but neither legislates Slavery into those Territories nor excludes it therefrom, in his opinion, leaves those Territories without either local or constitutional law protecting Slavery; and that, therefore, the Kansas and Nebraska bill promotes the formation of Free States in Kansas and Nebraska?"

Mr. Richardson—The Constitution does not, in my opinion, carry the institutions of any of the States into the Territories, but it affords the same protection there to the institutions of one State as of another. The citizen of Virginia is as much entitled, in the common territory, to the protection of his property, under the Constitution, as the citizen of Illinois, but both are dependent upon the legislation of the territorial Government for laws to protect their property, of whatever kind it may be. Thus, it will be seen, that though there may be upon this point a difference theoretically—involving questions for judicial decision—yet there is none, practically, among the friends of non-intervention by Congress, as the practical result is to place the decision of the questions in the hands of those who are most deeply involved in the character of the institutions under which they are to live. If this great principle of non-intervention and self-government is wrong, then, indeed, the American Revolution was fought in vain, and it is time we ceased to venerate the memory of the patriotic dead who purchased with their fortunes and blood the free institutions of the several separate, independent and coequal States, forming the Union under which we have so prosperously and happily grown to be so great.

After a scene of confusion, order being restored, the debate proceeded as follows:

Mr. Banks—Mr. Clerk, I voted for the resolution presented by the honorable gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Zollicoffer) yesterday, with pleasure. It embodies a principle which I think sound. As understood by me, when reported at the Clerk's desk, it was nothing more nor less than simply this: that any gentleman who votes for a candidate for any office ought to know the opinions of that candidate. I recognize the right of every gentleman in this House who has been voting for Speaker during this protracted contest, to ascertain the opinions of any man for whom he casts his vote. Sir, I should claim it as my right to know the opinions of my candidate to such an extent as should be satisfactory to myself, at least.

But, Sir, as a member of the House, I have other rights. I offer myself as a candidate for no office; I solicit no man's suffrage; and I am not, therefore, called upon as a candidate to solve such difficulties as gentlemen supporting other persons may find in the existing condition of public affairs. Those who have honored me by their confidence and votes are themselves responsible for the course they have chosen; and, I doubt not, they are able to meet that responsibility. It is not for me to provide for their defence. I can only say, as Othello said of his wife, they "had eyes, and chose me."

I have convictions—convictions of duty, convictions of principle—upon the great matters in which the country is interested; and, as a member of the House, representing a district in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, I have no hesitation in responding to any of the inquiries propounded by the honorable gentleman from Tennessee or the honorable gentleman from Illinois. I ask the Clerk to read the first question.

The Clerk read as follows:

"Am I right in supposing that the gentleman from Illinois regards the Kansas-Nebraska bill as promotive of the formation of free States in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska?"

Mr. Banks—It will be understood, of course, that the phraseology of this inquiry applies rather to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Richardson) than to myself. I answer, distinctly, that I do not regard the Kansas-Nebraska bill as promotive of the formation of Free States, inasmuch as it repeals the prohibition of the institution of Slavery over the section of country to which that statute applies. I think it does not tend to the formation of Free States. That is my answer.

The Clerk read as follows:

"Am I right in supposing he advocates the Constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso; that in 1850, he opposed its application to the Territories acquired from Mexico only upon the ground that it was unnecessary, inasmuch as the Mexican local laws in those Territories already abolished Slavery—which ought to be sufficient for all Free Soil men; and that he committed himself to the position that if Territorial bills (silent upon the subject of Slavery, and leaving the Mexican law to operate) were defeated, he would vote for bills with the Wilmot Proviso in them?"

Mr. Banks—I could give a general answer in the affirmative to that interrogatory. I believe in the constitutionality of that act which is known, and generally understood as the Wilmot Proviso. I believe that it is within the power of Congress to prohibit the institution of Slavery in a Territory belonging to the United States. Whether I would advocate the passage of such an act in regard to a territory where it was clearly unnecessary, where by local preëxisting laws it had been prohibited, or, in other words, whether I would advocate a double prohibition, I have only to say, that, if a doubt existed as to its exclusion by valid municipal law, I should sustain an act which embodied the prohibition known as the Wilmot or Jefferson Proviso. In regard to the measures of 1850, I can only say, that, being called upon here or elsewhere, I should have voted for the prohibition in the Territories covered by those measures, if I had entertained a doubt as to the exclusion of Slavery by existing municipal law. That is my answer.

The Clerk read as follows:

"Am I right in supposing that his theory is, that the Constitution of the United States does not carry Slavery to, and protect it in, the Territories of the United States?"

Mr. Banks—I do not believe that the Constitution of the United States carried the institution of Slavery to the Territories of the United States. My understanding is based on the declaration of Mr. Webster, that even the Constitution of the United States itself does not go to the Territories until it is carried there by an act of Congress. Standing on the principle of the English law governing the same interests, I do not believe that the Constitution of the United States carries to any Territory of the United States a right to hold slaves there.

In order, Sir, that my answer should be full and satisfactory, I ought, perhaps, to put the negative of the proposition of the distinguished gentleman who leads the Government Party on this floor, and in this crisis. I recognize the right, Sir, to protection of property on the part of the South, as well as on the part of the North, in the Territories of the United States; and when I speak of property I mean that which is considered property by universal law. I do not mean that which is property only because it is held as such under the laws of a particular State, and which loses its character of property as soon as it extends beyond the limits of that State, except under certain reservations secured by the Constitution of the United States. When I speak of property, I do not refer to that species. I mean that which is recognized as property by universal laws of men, and not that which is property only when it is made such by local laws or limited sections of the country. I have no disposition to disturb its existence—no purpose to diminish or increase it there. I will acknowledge all its rights there, excepting for that purpose [illegible] claimed by Southern statesmen; but I deny that it is such property as, independent of local law, [illegible] by Congressional enactment, is protected by the Constitution in the Territories of the United States.

I have nothing further to say on this very nice and delicate question. I believe that the Constitution of the United States was intended to do justice to all sections of the country—to the South equally with the North. I am for that to-day; and I adopt the language of my friend, (Mr. Richardson,) who has always treated me with distinguished courtesy, in all discussions on this subject, that we should do justice to the South as well as to the North. In speech or declaration that has fallen from my lips, [illegible] from my memory the great fact that the Constitution of the United States is an instrument of freedom, contemplated as such by its framers, and [illegible] by all men of the South and the North [illegible]. It is a charter of freedom, established to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, giving liberty to the States to do what they shall think to be proper within their own localities, under such circumstances as to them shall seem to be right and just, but claiming no right and conceding no right to them to carry their own peculiar institutions beyond the limitations conferred by the doctrine of the sovereignty of States.

Me, Sir! The Constitution of the United States is an instrument, not of immediate, but of ultimate and universal freedom. It was so contemplated by the great men who framed it; and the world has so regarded it. The national flag, that is its symbol, that makes the land over which it floats, in whatever quarter of the globe, so long as it covers an American citizen, American territory, is the banner of ultimate and universal liberty—its white and red folds symbols of Revolutionary trials, of the crests of victory, and the blood of sacrifice. May its starry union forever stand as lustrous and imperishable as the golden fires of God's firmament! [Great applause.] That is my answer to that question.

The Clerk read as follows:

"That in the territory acquired from Mexico and France (including Kansas and Nebraska) the Missouri restriction was necessary to make the territory free, because Slavery existed there under France at the time of the acquisition, but that the Kansas and Nebraska bill, which repeals that restriction, but neither legislates Slavery into those Territories nor excludes it therefrom, in his opinion, leaves those Territories without either local or constitutional law protecting Slavery; and that therefore the Kansas and Nebraska bill promotes the formation of Slave States in Kansas and Nebraska?"

Mr. Banks—I did not see that question, Mr. Clerk, until it was brought to me by a page from the desk. It is but a repetition of the first interrogatory, with the addition of a statement of fact. In regard to that statement, I will say that it is doubted whether the institution of Slavery existed in these Territories at the time they were acquired. Without going into the question whether France, by the decree of 1794, abolished the institution of Slavery there, I will say that, if it were necessary that the Congress of the United States to interdict that institution in those Territories in order to make them free, I think that Congress was right in doing it. If it were necessary, in order to give to the South the right to carry the institution of Slavery there, that the interdict of 1820 should be removed, I think that the Congress of 1854 was wrong in making that repeal; and I cannot, Sir, but say, with the light that has come to me upon this question, that the interdict of 1820 forbade and abolished the institution of Slavery, if it existed there;—that the repeal of the prohibition in 1854, inasmuch as it allowed Slavery to go there under certain possible circumstances, was an act not promotive of the formation of free States. That, Sir, is my answer to that question.

Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania—Mr. Clerk, I voted for the resolution offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Zollicoffer) yesterday, because I cordially approve of the principle embodied in that resolution. Early in the session I felt it a duty, in justice to myself and to those with whom I had been acting, to declare the opinions I entertained and the course of action I should pursue upon certain questions of public policy. I desire to say now, Sir, what I believe is known to the majority—if not to all—of those who have honored me with their confidence, that I have been ready at any and at all times to withdraw my name from this protracted contest. I have felt unwilling to [illegible] *seem to stand, in the way of any fair organization* of this body.

In answer to the specific interrogatories here presented, I say that I do not regard the Kansas and Nebraska bill as promotive of the formation of Free States; and I will further say, Sir, that I do not believe that it is promotive of the formation of Slave States. [Cries of "Good."] The second interrogatory relates to the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso. I was not a member of the Congress of 1850, and have never been called upon to affirm or deny the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso.

I never have assumed the position, that if territorial bills (silent upon the subject of Slavery, and leaving the Mexican laws to operate) were defeated, he [I] would vote for a bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it. That question relates to the legislative action of the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Richardson.) My political existence commenced since that flood. [Laughter.] I was not a member of that Congress, and having never taken any public position upon that subject heretofore, I am willing, in all frankness and candor, to do so now; and I do so with great deference and respect for those distinguished men who, in times past, have entertained and expressed different opinions. Public history informs us that Slavery existed before the Constitution, and, in my judgment, now exists independent of the Constitution. When the people of the confederated States met, by their representatives in Convention, to form that Constitution, Slavery existed in all but one of the States of the Confederacy. The people, through their representatives, having an existing and acknowledged right to hold slaves, conceded this—the right to prohibit importation—after the year 1808. They made no cession, so far as regarded the existence of domestic Slavery. They claimed—and it was granted—the right of reclamation in cases of escape. They claimed—and it was granted—the right of representation as an element of political power. And I hold, in the absence of express authority, that Congress has no constitutional right to legislate upon the subject of Slavery. [Applause.] I hold that the Territories are the common property of all the States, and that the people of all the States have a common right to [illegible] upon and occupy those Territories, and they are protected in that occupation by the flag of our common country; that Congress has no constitutional power either to legislate Slavery into, or exclude it from, a Territory. Neither has the Territorial Legislature, in my judgment, any right to legislate upon that subject, except so far as it may be necessary to protect the citizens of the Territory in the enjoyment of their property, and that in pursuance of its organic law, as established by Congressional legislation. When the citizens of the Territory shall apply for admission into the Union, they shall determine for themselves the character of their institutions by their State Constitution; and it is their right then to declare whether they will tolerate Slavery or not, and, thus fairly deciding for themselves, should be admitted into the Union as States, without reference to the subject of Slavery. The Constitution was formed by the people of the States for purposes of mutual advantage and protection. The States are sovereignties, limited only so far as they have surrendered their powers to the General Government. The General Government [illegible] limited powers which contain positive, defined, and clearly ascertained powers. Its legislation and administration should be controlled by the Constitution; and it cannot justly employ its powers, thus delegated, to impair or destroy any existing or vested rights belonging to the people of any of the States.

## Cost of City Churches.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

We were surprised to find in the columns of so sober a journal as the New-York *Observer* an article which professes to prove, by actual cyphering, that some of our City churches are maintained at an expense sufficient to support "forty smart mechanics," or "school two thousand children," or "maintain a college of five hundred students," or "support twenty-two country churches, or eight City churches, in a liberal manner." The sum which is to do all this is $20,000, which the computer of the article affirms of his own knowledge is expended by one church in this City. He adds that there are "ten churches in this City conducted" on this scale, and "three that probably exceed it." Let us examine the arithmetic by which he makes up the above sum, and we shall see how easy it is to make figures lie, if we choose our own way of doing it.

First, he sets down the cost of "church, parsonage, library, &c., (what the '&c.' is he does not state,) at $200,000, the interest of which is $14,000." This is the first item.

But we suggest that this is far short of the mark. He has not counted compound interest, and told us how much the whole would amount to in 10 or 100 years. Moreover, while he was calculating, he might as well have told us that this $200,000 should have been counted in, as the interest of about $3,000,000. This would have rounded off the whole gloriously. It would have astonished the weak consciences who never reflected how much good could cost they were sacrificing when they put up their "church, parsonage, library, &c." It would also have specially gratified those who think that religion, like charity, costs more than it comes to.

Next in the estimate comes the pastor's salary, $4,000, and the assistant's, $500. How generous to the former $500, to the latter $511! We admire the proportions—six to one in the salaries, a hundred to one in the presents. No doubt they are correct estimates—no doubt the pastor and his "assistant" must have laid bare their note-books to the author of these statistics; then he must know all about it. But we suggest, with becoming diffidence, that he has quite omitted [illegible] live on a capital of about $70,000. True, they have not the capital to show what they do, [illegible] of charity and [illegible] hospitality they have [illegible] out of it. All that the reader must find out, if he wishes; [illegible] more, and the other far less, than a respectable [illegible] man.

Next comes the cost of organist, repairs of organ, [illegible] church, wages of sexton, [illegible] $2,000.

Why not, in order to be nicely accurate, add [illegible] gas light, coal, and a few other minor items, which might easily be made to [illegible].

Seriously, we were much surprised to find such an article in the New-York *Observer*. The last number of that paper, it is true, disclaims it, but it does not, as we think it should, expose the ignorance or malice which prompted those absurd misstatements and over-statements. It is fitted to produce a very false impression on the uninformed. Is this the way to measure the cost of our churches! Much more, is it the way to estimate their value to the community? It reminds us of the method by which the cost of intemperance and pauperism is estimated—so much a head to each inhabitant. We can scarcely imagine that a friendly hand was engaged in this thing. It has become a fashion with some small wits, to defame everything which reaches beyond their own ideas of what is right in the expenditures of other people. Everybody is extravagant but themselves. Some of these economists make a vast outcry about the sums of money which go out of the country for Missions and Bibles, &c.—and so when a body of men choose to lay out their own money upon a place of worship intended to stand for ages, and venture to judge for themselves how much they can afford to give to their families and posterity in the shape of religious institutions and edifices, they are held up to public odium as virtually robbing "smart mechanics, schools and colleges" and poorer churches. Apply this method of calculation to one's own personal expenses, and it would be easy to convict our statistical writer of robbing two or three poor families, by living and dressing better than they do. Why will not these levelers level up those below them, with the same godly zeal with which they try to level down those above them.

We too, "happen to be somewhat acquainted" with one of the churches which has excited the "bump of number," (and some other bumps,) in the head of the writer of this article. Let us tell him, that apart from the moral influence of its teachings and example, (the value of which no sane man would think of calculating in dollars and cents,) its actual gifts of money for benevolent purposes of all kinds—churches, schools, books, missions and City charities—far exceed its annual expenses, even if this Joseph Hume were allowed to estimate them by his own absurd arithmetic. We might say more on the subject, did respect for the privacy of the liberal givers of that church, allow us. Other churches, here and elsewhere, no doubt, can tell the same story. This ado about the cost of religious institutions, suggests a very similar [illegible] told of in the Bible, connected with a certain precious ointment which was poured on the head of the Christian's Master.

The article we have wasted our ink upon would not have been worth the time, counting interest, we have bestowed on it, had it not appeared in a journal which boasts its conservative [illegible].

Yours, [illegible]

HANGING A NEGRESS.—Celia, a negress, who has been under sentence of death since the 12th of October, for the murder of her master, Robt. Newsom, in June last, was executed near this place on the 21st ult. The evening previous to her execution, and while under the gallows, she made what she said was a full confession of the crime. She has, at various times, implicated several persons; but, by her dying confession, all of them are exonerated from any participation in the murder. She said that on the evening of the occurrence she procured a large, stout stick, much larger and heavier than that before described by her, and took a position behind the door, leaving it slightly ajar, that her master came to the cabin, pushed the door open and entered; as soon as he entered she struck him with the stick, felling him to the ground. She did not, at first, intend to kill him, but she said, as soon as I struck him, the Devil got into me, and I struck him with the stick until he was dead, and then rolled him in the fire and burnt him up. She denied that any one assisted her, or aided or abetted in any way. She was hung at 2½ o'clock, on Friday, 21st of December last. Thus has closed one of the most horrible tragedies ever enacted in our county.—*Fulton (Mo.) Telegraph, Jan. 4.*

# NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

## The Contested Seat in the Board of Aldermen.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Aldermen VARIAN, VALENTINE and WM. TOUHEY, to whom was referred the petition of Nicholas Seagrist, contesting the seat of Wm. R. Drake, from the Twenty-second Ward, met yesterday at 4 P. M., at No. 6 City Hall. A majority of the members of the Board of Aldermen were present, and many others interested.

With Mr. Drake, the present incumbent of the seat, the Reform Aldermen, Wings 22, and Democrats 16, if Mr. Seagrist succeeds in substantiating his claim and becomes a member, the Board then will be tied.

Mr. Garrett S. Serykar appeared for Mr. Drake.

Messrs. Hays, Freeman and Swartz appeared on behalf of Mr. Seagrist.

Mr. Hays briefly stated the grounds upon which it was proposed to seat the claim of Mr. Seagrist to a seat from the Twenty-second Ward. Such grounds were set forth in the following petition of Mr. Seagrist and accompanying affidavit, which were read:

*To the Hon. the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:*

The petition of the undersigned respectfully shows that at the last general election in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of November, Wm. R. Drake, Peter Mesier, Peter J. Robinson, Samuel Fleet, Thomas McCleary, John E. Burton and your petitioner, were candidates for Alderman in said Twenty-second Ward, and were voted for at said election, and that the votes given for said candidates were canvassed by the Inspectors of Election of said Ward, and certificates were made and signed by said Inspectors, and delivered to the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen of the Common Council for the City of New-York, and a certified copy of which, so made and delivered, your petitioner is ready and may be taken as a part of this petition. The vote for Aldermen, as returned by said Inspectors, is as follows:

| | 1st Dist. | 2d Dist. | 3d Dist. | 4th Dist. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wm. R. Drake received | 250 | 224 | 51 | 246 | 771 |
| Nicholas Seagrist received | 197 | 242 | 51 | 275 | 775 |
| Nich. Seagrist lost | 53 | 18 | | 29 | 4 |

Your petitioner further shows, that no other person of the name of Seagrist was a candidate for Alderman of said Ward, at said election, than your petitioner, and that said votes, given for Nich. Seagrist, were given, and meant to be given, for your petitioner.

And your petitioner further shows, that there was one vote given for ——Seagrist, which was meant and intended for your petitioner.

And your petitioner further shows, that the Inspectors of Election of the First District of said Ward, in canvassing the vote of said First District, for Ward officers, placed a ballot, with the name of your petitioner printed thereon as Alderman, but upon which the names of none of the other candidates for Ward officers were scratched and erased, under a candlestick, saying they would count the same before adding up the vote; that said Inspectors did not count said vote, but destroyed the said ballot, although the name of your petitioner was not erased or scratched thereon.

And your petitioner shows that if the said eight votes were given for Nich. Seagrist, and the one vote given for —— Seagrist, and the one vote given for Nicholas Seagrist on the destroyed ticket be allowed for your petitioner, the vote will stand as follows:

William R. Drake, 771; Nicholas Seagrist, 775.

Your petitioner further shows that one —— Callahan, one —— Carroll and others illegally and improperly voted for the said Wm. R. Drake, they not being electors of said ward, and that their votes are included and counted in the seven hundred and seventy-one votes given and allowed to Wm. R. Drake; and if said illegal votes are deducted from the seven hundred seventy-one votes allowed said Wm. R. Drake, your petitioner will be duly elected Alderman of said Ward.

Your petitioner would, therefore, respectfully protest against administering the oath of office to said Wm. R. Drake, and respectfully prays that your petitioner may be declared a seat in your Honorable body.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1868. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST.

*City and County of New-York, ss.—Dennis F. Root*, being duly sworn says, that he resides at No. 287 West Forty-third-street in said City; that deponent was present at the canvass of the Charter ticket, on the 6th day of November, 1866, at the First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward of said City; that during the counting of the vote, a ticket, of which the annexed is a true copy, was exhibited; (the ticket referred to above nearly all the names scratched in pencil mark, with the exception of Seagrist, through which a single pencil mark is drawn;) that one of the Inspectors of said election said "here is a ticket pretty much all scratched with the exception of Seagrist;" that one of the Inspectors said "Seagrist is scratched too;" that deponent looked at said ticket and said that no honest inspector would refuse to count that ticket for Seagrist; that the Inspectors placed the said ticket under a candlestick and said they would count it before adding up, and which it is the returns; that deponent understood during the course of the day that said ticket had not been counted, and went back to the place where they had canvassed the said vote, and found James Bowley, one of the inspectors, and also another of the inspectors, was present; that deponent asked said Bowley if he had counted said ticket, and he said he had not, that it had been lost; and that the inspectors had since looked for said ticket, but could not find the same; that deponent was present when the inspectors announced the vote for aldermen, as follows: Drake, 250 votes; Seagrist, 150 votes; Masterson, 198 votes; Robinson, 84 votes; Fleet, 20 votes; McGlory, 11 votes; Burton, 2 votes; that up to the time of such announcement the said ballot had not been counted.

Sworn before me this 10th day of December.

DENNIS F. ROOT.

WM. C. FREEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

An affidavit of Mr. Van Aden was also read, in connection with the above, also confirmatory of the allegations made by Mr. Root.

Mr. Root was now called by Mr. Hays, and, being sworn, gave in evidence, in minute detail, the facts set forth in his affidavit. No new facts were stated. His cross-examination was quite lengthy, and gave rise to frequent sharp encounters between the opposing counsel; and considerable excitement on the part of the witness. Nothing more was elicited, except the confession that he went out of his own election district to electioneer for Seagrist.

At 6 P.M. the investigation was adjourned till 8 o'clock this afternoon.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Police, like many other kinds of business, is decidedly dull at this dull season. Not a case of sufficient importance to be noted took place at the Jefferson Market Police Court, exceptions showing that

APPRENTICES ARE PROVOKING.

The complainant, a young and pretty woman, stated that her trunk and a quantity of wearing apparel was detained because of the non-payment of board, by the landlady of a boarding-house in Cankle-street, who refused to deliver them up although requested several times to do so. She therefore prayed that some action might be taken for the restoration of her property. The Magistrate said the case was a civil one, with which he had nothing to do, but he would nevertheless send for the landlady and see what could be done. The landlady was sent for and came with two modest-looking female friends, when the following conversation took place:

*Magistrate*—Madam, why do you retain this lady's trunk?

*Landlady*—Because, Sir, she is indebted to me for board. She has not paid me any money for the past three weeks, and she owes me for the time she left my house, and yesterday she sent for her trunk. I told her I would not detain it if she would pay me what she owes me, but she would not. I think I have a right to detain her property for what she owes me.

*Magistrate*—How much money does the young lady owe you?

*Landlady*—Three weeks' board—$18. Can it be that you ask a young lady $18 a week for board?

*Landlady*—O, yes, Sir; I keep a fashionable house. Some of my lady boarders pay as high as $20 a week for board. My house is not large, when business is good; but this cold weather makes it very bad. Many of my boarders have been prevented by sickness from attending to their business. This young lady's friend has gone to Boston; business is bad, and I want my money.

*Magistrate*—Oh! oh! I see how; I am certainly astonished at the treatment you have made. I have listened to the complaint you have made against this young lady, and the treatment she has received from you, as I suppose, is no of the character which you represent. You all play your parts well. The most innocent eye could not recognize you from your talk, to be what you are. You are endeavoring the most heartless and inhuman act in order for the recovery of your property. I have no jurisdiction in the matter.

DESTRUCTION OF SMUGGLERS.

Three desperadoes broke into a house and sacked it in the Seventh Ward, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, and stole therefrom some bags and boxes of coffee and spices, with which they attempted to make away. Detectives proceeded to the house with such haste that they overtook the fellows with their booty, and succeeded in recovering the property. The officers then proceeded quietly on, but had not gone far when the two former were set upon from behind and beaten with cart-rungs. Hand-cuffs were then applied, and had his wounded companions conveyed to their homes in Congress-street. The Coroner's Jury declared "that the deceased, Joseph Cohen, came to his death from compression of the brain, caused by the infliction of blows on the head with a cart-rung in the hands of some persons to the Jury unknown." The deceased was 21 years of age and a young man of temperate habits.

YOUNG THIEVES.

The two lads arrested the other day for burglary are evidently bad fellows—very bad. They are named Bartlett and Adams, and neither owned its name of age. From the testimony made it appears that the youngsters belong to an organized gang of young thieves, who live on plunder. They some time since broke into a porter-bottling establishment in Washington-street, and not long after stole a lot of property from a Monitor in Rutgers-street. Having learned that a certain broker in Wall-street was in the habit of remaining in his office after dark, counting his money and securing his books, the gang formed a plan of robbing, and, if necessary, murdering him. The account was fully committed by Justice GOWNLEY.

HOW IT OCCURRED.

On the morning of the 16th of December last, an incendiary fire took place in the lumber building in Hester-street. Hot shot was distributed among the sheriff-street. A very lengthy investigation took place before the Fire Marshal, upwards of twenty witnesses were examined, and the facts thus elicited threw suspicion upon one of the employes in the premises. The Messrs. Hoe becoming satisfied on this point, discharged him from their employment.

## REVELATIONS OF HIGH LIFE.

### Carolina R. Quimby vs. James McBride.

### THE DEFENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 15.

Before Hon. Judge Rosekrat.

After the transaction of the routine business, the Court intimated that the case of Carolina R. Quimby against James McBride might be resumed.

The counsel on both sides signified their readiness to proceed, and the case went on accordingly.

Mr. Fullerton, on behalf of the defendant, complained of the conduct of the prosecuting counsel in having placed him (Mr. F.) on the stand as a witness, thereby putting him in the embarrassing position of proving the authorship of letters which, if true, would place his client's character, public and private, in jeopardy. Mr. McBride, he said, had been engaged in commercial pursuits in this City for 40 years, and his handwriting was entirely familiar to a large number of persons, many of whom might, no doubt, have been brought on the stand by the other side. He did not, however, propose to make a motion to strike anything out of the case, and if the Court received any of this testimony under the belief that such a motion would be made hereafter, he (the counsel) would say now, that he would make no such motion, and the Court might receive or reject the testimony, or any part of it, of its own motion. As for the defence, they courted the closest scrutiny, and wanted the other side to go into these charges to the fullest extent.

*The Judge*—Then the case will stand in that way. You may now go on with your testimony.

Mr. Fullerton, in the shape of a cross-examination as to the questions put to him, as a witness, by the prosecution, on the previous day, explained that in reference to the knowledge he had of Mr. McBride's handwriting, his acquaintance with that gentleman commenced about four years ago, and during that time he had received several business letters from him; he had seen him sign some papers also in the transaction of business, but he could not say that he had ever seen him write anything but his name.

Mr. Smith resumed his direct examination of the counsel, but elicited nothing material.

The next witness called by the prosecution was *Edward J. Thompson*, a brother of the complainant, and nephew of Mr. McBride, whose *defaulting* trust he is.

Mr. Thompson was examined at some length as to the origin of the name Uncle Fletcher, as applied to Mr. McBride. He said it came from a story in which that name occurred several times, and which had been repeated in the family, and was used in a playful manner in addressing Mr. McBride.

The complainant's counsel proceeded to catechise the witness as to the handwriting of a number of letters and documents, including all, or nearly all, of those submitted to Mr. Fullerton on Monday.

The Judge, in the course of the examination, suggested to the counsel that witnesses should be questioned in a courteous way, and that they had feelings as well as other people.

Mr. Smith denied that he had ever in his life attempted to badger a witness, and said that in this case he had treated the witness with a good deal of courtesy.

While the letters and papers were being handed to the witness, Mr. Fullerton took his stand in the vicinity of the witness seat, to examine the documents as handed up to the latter for inspection.

Mr. Smith hinted that his presence there was unnecessary, and another talk was the consequence, Mr. Fullerton contending that he had a right to see whether they were the letters put in evidence and numbered, yesterday, by the Court.

The matter was settled by Mr. Fullerton, saying he did not propose to read the letters, but merely to see the marks.

The witness proved Mr. McBride's handwriting in some letters which have not yet been put in the case, and which were marked 22 and 23.

Mr. Fullerton said he wished all those portions of these papers read which reflected on Mr. McBride.

The witness proceeded to read the commencement of a letter addressed to him, with the following exception: No. 4 he said did not look like Mr. McBride's handwriting; he judged of that from the last time; but eventually, on comparing it with some other letters, he said he thought it was Mr. McBride's.

The small slip, No. 5, which was read by Mr. Smith in his opening of the case on Monday, the witness declared was not in the handwriting of the defendant, nor 8 nor 9. All the letters marked from 11 to 22 inclusive, he believed to be in Mr. McBride's handwriting. He did not think that he had ever seen the signature to the letter marked 11 before; he had seen the signature to the letter marked 12 before; he had seen the signature to the letter marked 13 before; he had seen the signature to the letter marked

# New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for [illegible] a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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The Daily Times has a regular circulation of nearly [illegible], and, as a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City journal. Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.


Congress adjourned again yesterday afternoon, having reached the 114th balloting for a Speaker, without effecting any material change, except in a falling off in the vote for Richardson. Three ballotings in one day were sufficient to exhaust the energies of these unorganized legislators, and then they adjourned to meet again and continue their frivolous proceedings.

Our State Legislature failed, yesterday, to organize, owing mainly to the absence of the New-York members who had been unable to return to Albany, in consequence of the accident on the Hudson River Railroad; but, as they must have reached there last evening, we look for an organization to-day.

The difficulty in organizing Congress, owing to the lack of a dominant party, marks a new era in our political history, and shows how absolutely necessary it is for the prosecution of the public business and the conservation of order, that there should be but two political parties in the country; and, if any good should result from the present chaotic state of affairs at the National Capitol, it will be the natural and inevitable division which will shortly be made in our political organization,—the Free-State and Pro-Slavery men falling into their two places, and forming two great opposing parties. This thing must be done, to a certain extent, in the present Congress, and the sooner it shall be done the better it will be for the peace of the country. In the meantime, there are men who call themselves Whigs and Democrats, and refuse to coalesce with their natural political allies, on the ground of a difference of opinion on certain obsolete and forgotten issues, which will never again be heard of. These impracticables are few in number, but they are enough to disturb the just relations of parties, and to block legislation. The remarkable circumstance that Banks, a former Democrat, is so stubbornly supported by men who, until now, have always been his opponents, shows that the process of crystalizing political parties afresh is already far advanced, and must, ere long, be completed.

At the present time there are no indications of an immediate change in the vote for Speaker, and, as there is no urgent necessity, the people look on and laugh, and the disorganizers themselves appear to preserve much better humor than they usually do when in regular session. The little episode between Mr. Barksdale and Mr. Kennett, owing to the first of these gentlemen not being able to understand a joke, is the only approach to a fight which has occurred, and as they were soon reconciled by mutual explanations, it is very clear that the great differences of opinion which exist do not necessarily involve any serious personal differences among the members.

By way of trying a new experiment, it would not be amiss if Congress were to adjourn for a month, so that the members might go back to their constituents, make themselves acquainted with the tone of popular sentiment, and return to their duties with a clearer sense of what is required of them than they seem to have now.

There is no truth in the report, as we learn by special telegraphic dispatch from Washington, that the President was about to send a message to Congress in respect to the enlistment business. The absurd story brought by the Atlantic of a treaty of alliance having been made between the United States and Russia, it is hardly necessary to state, is without any foundation, for we do not suppose that any body believed it.

Hon. John H. Clifford was yesterday elected Attorney-General of the State of Massachusetts, by two branches of the Legislature in joint Convention.

### Crystal Palaces.

A fatality seems to attend Crystal Palaces. No matter how much they may flourish at first, they are sure to meet with some reverse before their outside is run. Nothing could have been more prosperous than the affairs of the London Crystal Palace up to the time when a speculative stock company purchased it, removed it to Sydenham, and surrounded it with decorations that almost brought it to the level of some of the enchanted Palaces described by Madame D'Aulnoy in her Fairy Tales. It lies amid exquisite lawns of every variety of surface. A silver embroidery of numberless fountains spangles the sward. Huge forest trees have been dug up with such masses of earth attached that their most delicate roots are uninjured, and transported to adorn this wonderful garden. There are lakes, and rivers, and cascades, and grottoes. One island, in the centre of one of the lakes, is filled with perfectly correct models of the extinct races of animals, of the natural size—each, by its action, illustrating its habit of life. The building itself is a marvel of beauty and instruction. In its courts, illustrative of Architecture, Natural History, Botany, Geology, the Fine Arts, a man may, by observation alone, instruct himself to a very considerable extent. He may, in fact, "look through" the vast Books of Nature and Art in the course of a day. And he must be stupid, indeed, if he does not learn something.

One would naturally imagine that so attractive a place as this Sydenham Palace would prove an immense success in a pecuniary point of view. On the contrary, it seems that the Company is in considerable difficulty. The report of the Company has just been issued. Up to the 30th of June last, the expenditure had amounted to the enormous sum of $6,185,000; while there was still $350,000 wanting to complete the building and improvements. The Company owes for land a balance of $280,000, besides a sum which was appropriated from the revenue amounting to nearly $820,000. They cannot, by the terms of their charter, borrow more than half of the amount of their capital, which amount they have already nearly eaten up. The moneys appropriated, therefore, out of the revenue have to be looked on as money sunk; and in spite of the attractions of the Palace, we suspect that it will be a very long time before it pays a dividend.

After all, it is not surprising that this scheme should not have turned a profitable one. Its success depended entirely on the patronage of the masses, as the successes of all monster undertakings do. Now, the masses in England have only one day in the week on which they can amuse themselves—Sunday. On Sunday the Palace at Sydenham is shut, in deference to the religious opinions of several pious Members of Parliament, who would not hear of Sunday admissions in the Company's charter. The poor London mechanic, therefore, for whose use this great building was originally undertaken, is entirely debarred from enjoying it. He may read about it in the papers, and see pictures of it in the *Illustrated London News*, but the law takes care that he commits no such awful crime as wandering through its avenues of wonders on the Sabbath Day. We are not sorry that the thing don't pay.

This English glass house brings us to the consideration of what is going to become of our Crystal Palace, that looks so mournfully under the shadow of the Reservoir. People say that the American Institute covet it, but will not give the price. Is there no enterprising Company in embryo, which shall buy it, and make it a second Sydenham? In this City, we presume that the mechanic and laborer would be permitted to admire the wonders of Nature and Art on Sunday, without exciting scandal. We do not think that even Mayor Wood would find this criminal. There are pleasant places in Hoboken where delicious gardens may be called into being. If our Crystal Palace were transferred there, and fitted up as the English one is, it is more than probable that the Sunday receipts alone would pay expenses.

### Disagreeing Juries.

It is encouraging to observe that His Honor, the new City Judge, is disposed to discountenance some of the more patent evils of criminal practice. To the abuse arising from refractory Juries he has already directed his attention, assuring the panel of the Court of Sessions that none of the indulgence they have heretofore enjoyed in such cases need be anticipated while he occupies the Bench. Only when the hope of a verdict becomes quite unreasonable and desperate will the Judge consent to release the Jury; and something more than an impatient assertion of the Jury itself that such desperate stage has been attained, will be required to satisfy the magistrate of the fact. No doubt this pre-announcement of what they are to expect will have more or less influence in procuring speedy verdicts.

The evil thus attacked is certainly the most deplorable one in the administration of justice. Quite recently it has grown to monstrous size. Of some seven or eight great criminal cases which occupied the Courts of this City during the three closing months of last year, nearly every one has to be tried afresh, owing to the disagreements of the several Juries; and, perhaps, no one of them afforded room for an honest doubt as to what verdict would be righteous. It would be improper, of course, to specify the trials alluded to. They engaged public attention profoundly while before the Juries. They had cost counsel months of patient preparation and examination. Multitudes were drawn daily to listen to the evidence. The columns of the City Press were crowded with minute and faithful reports of examinations and cross-examinations, summings up, and charges. The out-door world, with the same *verbatim* records of the evidence as the chosen twelve enjoyed within, were of one mind as to the result. And yet, the whole labor, and patience, and attention, and anxiety spent upon each case ended in the disagreement of the Jury, after not more than a few hours of confinement and deliberation. The Bench passed to other cases; the advocates turned to their preparations for a new attempt; the prisoner returned to his cell; the Jury went home, discharged for the Term; the witnesses, with notice of recall, sought frequently distant places of residence; and the State paid the costs—*all to be done over again, with a* fair prospect of an equally vain result! Were this the termination of an occasional trial, and confined to cases of great embarrassment, the fact would be much less reprehensible. But it is becoming the rule; the hangers-on about the Court-rooms are ready to give the odds of ten to one against a verdict, in any case, however transparent. *Juries are no longer expected to agree*; and, instead of waiting for a verdict, the Court waits only for the early information that the Jury *believes itself irreconcilable, to send it away*, and authorize a fresh trial.

In refusing this indulgence, Judge Capron goes as far as the law permits him, in enforcing a verdict. At present the certainty that a few hours of hesitation will relieve the inquest of the responsibility of deciding an issue of life and death, *or of* destroying the character and place of a prominent citizen, or personal friend, renders a short confinement and affected resistance a winning game. The penalty should therefore be more serious; the confinement should be protracted, and the fare less generous. Not that starvation and confinement are in themselves fruitful of truth, but under their impulse jurymen will review and re-marshal the testimony, recall points omitted from the first opinion formed in the case, accept the explanations and impressions of others with greater docility; and, in general, take more thorough pains to sift out the truth of the matter, and do justice accordingly. It is agreeable to avoid this labor and responsibility, and a hasty agreement to disagree, with the facility of judges, unhappily affords the means. Increased tenacity on the part of the magistrate; a resolution that the Jury shall only be absolved from the toil of investigation when it shall have equaled the efforts of counsel in preparing and conducting, and the bench in supervising, the case, would in all likelihood produce a fair verdict in five cases out of six. We must add, that, to every Court should be attached an accurate stenographer, whose report should accompany the Jury to its room. Nearly all the disputes of jurors arise from the failure of one to hear some fact which has impressed itself strongly on the memory of another, or from conflicting interpretation of circumstances. Such difficulties would vanish were there an authoritative reference at hand.

At its best estate, trial by jury is only tolerable because no better way of approximating to the truth of guilt, or innocence, has been invented. That it abounds with defects, and results too frequently in serious injustice, is the experience and opinion of the highest legal authorities. But, with the abuses at present surrounding it, in this City—the difficulty of getting, firstly, a jury; and, secondly, a verdict—the system becomes an effectual bar to the execution of the laws. That, in this age of newspapers, when every man fit to serve on an inquest must have read his daily journal carefully, and when mental philosophy has no more certain law than that he who reads any given fact must have *some* opinion in respect to it, it is preposterous to render freedom from such inevitable bias a test of qualification to be a Juror. Yet, this nonsense is a prolific source of delay and confusion, at the outset of every criminal trial, to be followed, at the close, by an almost certain dissolution of the Jury, without a verdict. What else, indeed, could be expected from a dozen men, who understand human nature, and even their own private share of it, so indifferently as to swear, when qualifying, that, although they had read the accounts in the papers, and the testimony elicited by the Coroner, and had some intimation of the evidence before the Grand Jury, their minds had been in a state of entire suspense and indecision in the case, without inclination for or against the prisoner?

### Six Railroad Accidents.

We publish in this morning's Times report of six Railroad accidents, on the lines between this City and Chicago, and a majority of them are of a serious character. Still another accident occurred yesterday afternoon, on the Hudson River Road, which injured a man so severely that he is not expected to recover. Another occurred on the Harlem Railroad, by which a woman's neck was broken. Two occurred on the New-York Central, and one not far from Chicago. An extraordinary number, even under existing circumstances, which are very much against safe traveling. There does not seem to have been anything of importance elicited by the Jury having in charge an investigation into the cause of the accident at Spuyten Duyvel Bridge, which was not previously known. A high wind and tide, and an unusual accumulation of ice, are the only causes given for the occurrence of the accident.

### Troubles of the Board of Education.

Like many other legislative bodies, the Board of Education of this City has found difficulties in the way of its organization. Four candidates are in the field for the Presidency—Dr. Williams, Mr. Neilson, and Messrs. Waterbury and Webb. Mr. Waterbury is Deputy Postmaster and an active politician, and has worked actively to obtain the nomination. Mr. Webb is a merchant, Mr. Neilson a broker, and Mr. Williams a practicing physician. The Board will make another attempt, *this evening*, to reconcile existing differences and effect an election. Since the last meeting the friends of the several candidates have compared notes and so arranged their rival claims that an early election is probable. The struggle to-day is likely to be between Messrs. Webb and Waterbury. Part, at least, of Mr. Neilson's friends will doubtless support Mr. Webb; and the probability is, that there will be enough to elect him. It is to be hoped that the Board will succeed in making a choice. Mr. Albert Gilbert, the present efficient and popular clerk, is a candidate for reëlection, and we do not hear that he has any prominent opponent.

The interests of the City Schools require a speedy organization of this Board; and any further delays in its action will be liable to occasion great confusion in the Institutions over which it has control.

### Sculpture by the Ton.

The Boston Daily *Advertiser* states that seventeen tons of ancient sculptures from Nineveh have just arrived in that city *via* London, in which latter city they were purchased by Mr. Henry Stevens, the American antiquarian, for his own account. Of these sculptures there exist several duplicates in the British Museum, which is given as a reason for their not being purchased by that institution. The *sculptures (in relief,) representing* trees, human figures, &c., are said to be excellently preserved, some of them being superior to the corresponding ones in the Museum. Mr. Stevens offers these works for sale, and the *Advertiser* expresses the hope that a permanent home for them may be secured in Boston. Seventeen tons of Nineveh sculpture are too much for a small town like Boston; one-half Mr. Stevens' venture should be sent to New-York to keep company with Dr. Abbott's *mummied bulls*.

### Executive Military Staff.

The Governor has appointed Col. E. H. Schermerhorn, *of New-York, Engineer-in-Chief* in his Staff, in place of Gen. Joseph J. Chambers, resigned; also, *Major Samuel C. Thompson*, of New-York, Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, in place of Col. Schermerhorn, promoted.

It is not often that one State is blessed with two Governors, acting at the same time. Wisconsin is favored above its neighbors. Gov. Barstow's seat is contested by Mr. Bashford, and both parties have been sworn in—the former in the regular way, and the latter by a Supreme Court Judge. Mr. Barstow received the certificate of the Board of Canvassers. Mr. Bashford, however, proceeds at once to file charges of fraud and corruption against his opponent, and an "astounding series" of developments is promised by those who are in the secret. It is a curious condition of things.

A series of resolutions, favoring the admission of Kansas into the Union, has been introduced into the Maine House by Mr. Morse. They were read the first time.

New facts in relation to the *Shawnee Treaty* in Kansas were to have been developed in Detroit on Saturday night last by Gen. Schuyler, a prominent citizen of Kansas, who claims to be thoroughly posted. It is said the General is authority upon controverted points. His explanations will be awaited anxiously.

### Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—The latest novelty at Mr. Wallack's elegant little box is a Comedy from the London boards, called an "Awkward Arrival." The plot is slight and unimportant, but the piece is scarcely weakened by that circumstance. All that the author required were certain opportunities for dwelling on certain social evils, and he obtains them in a quiet unobtrusive way. The evil in this case is of a substantial character, and one that has done good service in the dramatic cause—jealousy, to wit. *Arthur Ormonde* (Mr. Lester) is a gentleman who commits the indiscretion of marrying a beautiful widow. She is considerably his senior, but, notwithstanding this fact, possesses great attractions of mind and person, and succeeds in entirely fascinating her husband. He soon discovers that he no longer has a will of his own; that he is a slave to the unjealous caprices and coaxings of his more experienced mate; that his actions are watched with never-failing vigilance; that his thoughts are construed before they have scarcely taken shape. In a word, he finds himself fast sinking into that miserable state when a man looks to duplicity as the only guarantee of his peace of mind; when the ready lie brings the gratified smile, and when a man becomes a pitiable wretch, capable of cowardice and untruth—ready to barter every privilege and aspiration for the briefest respite from suspicion and disquiet. The diseased affection of *Mrs. Ormonde* is not satisfied even with all these concessions. Her jealous apprehensions of the loyalty of her young husband must feed on something, even if they bite out the heart of the man she most loves. Such a temperament is not long in exacting tribute to its selfishness. She wounds, and asks forgiveness, only that she may wound again. Her humility forges fresh chains round the burdened heart of her victim. It is in vain that he tries to relieve himself; a happy accident can alone give him relief. These accidents are not so opportune in real life as on the stage. The "Awkward Arrival" of the comedy, by concentrating all the jealousy of the wife on an object who explodes it in a peal of laughter, leaves *Mrs. Ormonde* with a dim perception of her own folly, and *Mr. Ormonde* with an improved prospect for the future.

Pieces of this kind appeal to the sympathy, and very often to the experience, of an audience. They are of a decidedly wholesome tendency. Mr. Wallack has placed the Comedy on the stage with all his accustomed taste and completeness. Mrs. Hoey and Mr. Lester sustain the principal *rôles*, and are ably seconded by other members of the company.

Broadway Theatre.—A new drama of "novel construction," embracing several periods and several continents in its development, and rejoicing in the by no means insignificant title of "The Sea of Ice; or, The Thirst for Gold and the Wild Flower of Mexico," was produced here Monday evening. The Broadway Theatre has obtained, and with justice, a considerable reputation for the manner in which Spectacle pieces of this character are placed upon the stage. Lately it has been the policy of the management to bestow every possible attention on the scenic and costumary departments. The quick appreciation of the public has led to the most satisfactory results in the Exchequer, so that all parties have been well satisfied. The last revival at the Broadway was "King Charming," an excellent burlesque superbly put upon the stage. For some reason, probably well weighed by the manager, this gorgeous spectacle has been temporarily withdrawn. In its stead we have a drama that requires not only good scenery but good acting; demanding all that can be demanded from the manager and from the company.

In a previous notice of this piece, written on the occasion of its first production in America at the National Theatre, we entered largely into the plot and incidents. It is unnecessary therefore to rehearse them now. Suffice it that they are humanly improbable, although not romantically impossible. The drama in all its *minutiæ* bears evidence of a careful French origin. It is not possible to say more of a work of this character.

Although we were not entirely pleased with the acting on Monday, there was nothing in the *mise* to find fault with. The Broadway theatre has a good, although somewhat vitiated company. Its worst characteristic is that it (the company) persists in clinging to many old and ridiculous traditions of the stage, foremost among which is the strange one that an actor should not talk like an ordinary christian. A disposition to rant, to make strange noises, to mouth, and to express emotion by a concatenated series of screams and yells, appears to be a weakness largely on the increase in the Broadway Theatre, and among artists, too, from whom we should expect better taste. We have on every occasion expressed our admiration of the talent and versatility displayed by Madame Ponisi in the various *rôles* she has been called upon to undertake. On the present occasion, however, we must withhold any praise. As *Marie*, the Child of the Wreck, she has a good and effective part. It requires no heightening from the hands of the artist. If anything, it needs some softening down. Exaggeration destroys every charm it might otherwise possess; yet exaggeration was the one noticeable feature of Mme. Ponisi's performance. Whatever the situation, whatever the requirement of the scene, we were in momentary dread of a scream, or an asphyxiated utterance as bad as a scream. This well founded apprehension prevented our appreciating the better portions of Mme. Ponisi's performance, and sent us from the theatre with a conviction that a good *artiste* is rapidly declining into an indifferent one. These remarks we also respectfully extend to Messrs. Carroll and Fisher, reserving for the latter gentleman, however, a fair share of credit for generally well directed effort. It is a thousand pities to see good *artistes* foundering on rocks that are no longer hidden, and that can so easily be avoided.

This drama has been placed on the stage with care. The scenery is excellent throughout, especially in the second act where the sea of ice breaks up, and floats off the stage. The effect is decidedly novel. If the defects to which we have referred are at once modified—if the artists of the Broadway Theatre will only condescend to "hold the mirror up to nature,"—there is nothing to prevent this drama taking a firm hold of the public.

### Concerts.

The arrangements for the J. A. Kyle Testimonial Concert, of which we have already spoken, is in active progress, and will be completed in a few days. We refer our readers to the correspondence which has taken place on this subject, and which will be found under our amusements. It will be perceived by the names subscribed to the invitation that the affair will be one of no ordinary moment.

The brothers Mollenhauer announce that their farewell Concert will take place at the Tabernacle on Friday next, the 18th.

Mr. Aptommas gives a Harp *soirée* at Dodworth's Saloon, on Thursday evening, Jan. 17, assisted by Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, Signor Bernardi, Mr. H. C. Timm, and the brothers Mollenhauer.

### Brooklyn School Matters.

We passed the whole of yesterday afternoon, until dark, in witnessing the thorough working examination of the various classes in the mixed Grammar School No. 14, under the care of Mr. Kimball, assisted by Misses Porter, Wheeler and others.

Miss Wheeler's class, of about fifty girls and boys, was more ready and effective in its various studies than any similar class yet examined by the Superintendent in his present visitations. Judge Greenwood, Messrs. Anthony, Bowles and [illegible] were present, with a large party of ladies and teachers. Alderman [illegible] presided, and expressed his warm satisfaction at the thorough and severe method pursued by Mr. Bulkley, which often nonplussed the pupils sadly.

Although we still remain of the opinion that the architectural ideas of the worthy Alderman are about the worst we ever heard of, still we must confess that he has succeeded in organizing a capital school, with an unusually effective corps of teachers.

We judge that he is a novice, and has not yet found time to visit the suburbs of his own municipality up to this time, a thing we earnestly advise him to do. There are some things in our town, in the school-house way, that will repay the cost of an examination. No. 16 (old No. 1, of Williamsburgh) will be examined to-day and to-morrow. Miss [illegible] Grammar School will be examined to-day.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### CITY POLITICS.

#### The [illegible] Young Men's Democratic Club.

The Young Men's Democratic Club for 1856 met last evening at Tammany Hall, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

*President*—Solomon B. Noble.
*Vice Presidents*—David Hogg, Douglass Taylor.
*Secretary*—Robt. Graff.
*Treasurer*—H. P. Carr.
*Sergeant-at-Arms*—Stephen F. Kelly.

No other business was transacted, except the ordinary routine.

#### The Arrested Fillibusters.

Bills of indictment were found yesterday, by the Grand Jury, against Daniel H. Dillingham, Addison Farnsworth, George B. Hall, Andrew J. Morrison, James B. Male, John Creighton, Francis O'Keefe, Wm. Lyster and Charles Walters, the parties arrested on the *Northern Light*. Bench warrants were issued for their arrest, and placed in the hands of the United States Marshal. Their trial is set down for the first Tuesday in February, before the United States Circuit Court. Meanwhile they have to renew their bail, or find new bail. It is stated that the names of the parties arrested on the *Star of the West* were also before the Grand Jury, but, up to adjournment, no decisive action was agreed upon as to finding bills of indictment against them. Their cases will doubtless be decided to-day.

Among the order of arrests served yesterday was one upon Col. Parker H. French, who was directed to consider himself in custody and report himself personally at the U. S. Marshal's Office to-day. In about an hour afterwards, however, he was notified that he was discharged from arrest, no reason for the same being intimated. Col. French informed our reporter, who called on him last evening, that he should leave town within a day or two for Washington, for the purpose of personally presenting his credentials to the President. If rejected, in accordance with instructions from his Government, he should return at once to Nicaragua.

#### Association of Exempt Firemen.

The annual meeting of the Association of Exempt Firemen was held last evening at the house of Engine Company No. 4 Mercer-street. There was a large attendance of members present. Philip W. Engs, Esq., the President, in the Chair. The President presented his report, by which it appears that the receipts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1855, was $[illegible], including balance of $[illegible] on hand at the commencement of the year. The expenditures during the year have been $[illegible] 14, leaving the present balance $[illegible].

Resolutions relative to the recent death of Mr. Wm. D. Wade, President of the Fire Department, were presented by Mr. [illegible], and passed unanimously.

Previous to the vote upon the passage of the resolutions, Mr. Zophar Mills made some very interesting remarks relative to the high character of Mr. Wade as a faithful and efficient member of the Fire Department. He further stated that the family of the deceased were desirous that no public parade of the Firemen should attend his funeral.

The following were chosen officers for the ensuing year:

*President*—Philip W. Engs.
*Vice Presidents*—Zophar Mills, Adolphus Ockershausen.
*Recording Secretary*—George W. Wheeler.
*Financial Secretary*—Francis Hagadorn.
*Treasurer*—Joseph M. Price.
*Executive Committee*—J. Y. Watkins, C. R. Titus, N. Finch, C. H. Weeks, M. C. Allen, David Logan, Mark Fowler.

Messrs. F. R. Lee and Jacob L. Smith were named by the President as Delegates to the Fire Department, and approved by the Association.

#### Meeting of the Board of Engineers.

A meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen of the New-York Fire Department was called last evening at Stuyvesant Institute, to take some action relative to the recent decease of Wm. D. Wade, Esq., President of the New-York Fire Department. A very general attendance of the members of the Board and Foremen were present.

In the absence of the Chief Engineer, Mr. John Gillelan, Foreman of Engine Company No. 23, was called to the Chair.

Mr. John Lyons, Foreman of Hose Company No. 3, offered resolutions of sympathy and respect, which were passed unanimously.

Mr. John Slowey, Foreman of Engine Company No. 19, moved that a Committee of five be appointed to coöperate with a like Committee of the Board of Representatives, relative to the erection of a tablet in Fireman's Hall to Mr. Wm. D. Wade.

The motion prevailed, and the following were chosen on such Committee:

John Slowey, Foreman Engine Co. No. 19.
Daniel Stanbury, Foreman Engine Co. No. [illegible].
Jacob Ostrand, Foreman Hose Co. No. [illegible].
James M. Wiseman, Foreman Hose Co. No. 6.
Wm. H. Blague, Foreman Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1.

The Chairman was added to the Committee.
Adjourned.

#### The News-Boys' Home.

We passed an hour, last evening, in the school-room of the News-boys' Home. Mr. Tracy was talking to a group of about twenty, who eagerly listened to his story, about the boys who have gone out in the country, to fill places. After which the boys sang a Hymn, and Mr. [illegible] made a good-time talk. Another Hymn followed, and Mr. Tracy read a couple of letters from News-boys, recently gone West to fill places. One Tommy Dolan, who is in a printing office in the town of Clyde, Wayne County, N. Y., where he is making good headway as an apprentice. His letter was well written and spirited.

The other was from "Yankee," and his business partner, "Little Eddy," both of whom were sent out a few weeks since to fill an order of Mr. Fillmore, editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, asking Mr. Tracy to send him a couple of most active newsboys to aid him in selling his *Sentinel* on the steamboats and cars, also to take a route in the City for the distribution of the numerous copies of the Daily Times and other New-York papers which he has forwarded by express to his agency. Yankee states in his letter that he and Eddy are now making from $10 to $12 per week, and that when they get fairly at work they will make a much larger sum.

They pay, he says, twenty shillings per week for board, and were very busy, very comfortable, contented and happy. Yankee was an especial favorite in our business Office, where his good nature, waggish pranks and sharp sayings, were much relished.

A gentleman called a few days since, and took a couple of the boys out and dressed them up, buying each two suits of clothes, and in every way fitting them out nicely; after which he took them home with him to Minnesota, to live with him and be educated under his own eye—each to receive 160 acres of land when he becomes of age, with the choice of business.

A visit to the Newsboys' Home in the top of the Sun Building will pay.

#### Lecture on New-Granada.

Last evening an interesting lecture was delivered at the Tabernacle by James C. Lane, Chief Engineer of Explorations in New-Granada, detailing his experiences in that country. The audience was small. The materials of the lecture were very good. The lecturer's descriptive powers were better than his delivery, which, probably from inexperience as a lecturer, was slow and languid. It would seem that the country is unhealthy and undesirable.

#### The True Poor Man's Plaster.

Comparative Anatomists and housekeepers have an equal interest in the results of an experiment which one of our finest young sculptors has been conducting. He placed one part of the flour of plaster of paris, two parts of Indian meal and a dash of sugar, mixed together in a place convenient to the rats, and left the matter to time. Next morning several of the rats were found in excellent condition so far as plumpness could indicate—but short of breath. The plaster evidently had "set" inwardly, and beautiful casts were taken of their stomachs. The anatomists will see at once the value of the hint, and housekeepers will observe how much easier and safer the mixture is than arsenic for rats.

#### Mr. Packard's Lectures.

Mr. F. A. Packard is delivering a course of free lectures in the Central Presbyterian Church, (Broome-street,) in this City, before the Sunday School Teachers of New-York and Brooklyn, one of which is to be given this (Wednesday) evening.

Mr. Packard has, for many years, been an active Manager of the Philadelphia House of Refuge, and gratuitously edited the *Pennsylvania Journal of Prison Discipline and Philanthropy*.

The half-clipper ship *Glad Tidings*, owned by Wm. Nelson & Son, was launched at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from the yard of Roosevelt, Joyce & Co., Houston-street, East River.

The Second and Fourth-avenue cars, though running, do not yet run the whole length of their routes, and the Third only got through yesterday. If in New-York, with such abundance of money and laborers, and such pressing need of a clear track, there is such difficulty in getting through, we wonder the Long Island Road remains obstructed.

Some friends have presented to each student of the Union Theological Seminary and the members of its Alumni now on foreign Missionary ground, a copy of Rev. Dr. Matthews' excellent work, the "Bible and men of Learning"—a capital gift.

Mr. Sumner's lecture on "Old Europe and Young America," is to be delivered to-night, at Clinton Hall.

The railroad trains on the New-Jersey and Erie roads arrived yesterday within one or two hours of the time for through trains.

#### Fires.

Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the hat-pressing establishment of Graham Harris, No. [illegible] West Forty-fifth-street, corner of Broadway. Mr. Harris's stock and fixtures were damaged to the amount of about $1,000. He is insured for $2,000—$1,000 each in the Greenwich and People's Insurance Companies. The building, a wooden one, is owned by John Boardman. It was not much damaged.

At 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday, a fire occurred in the Clermont Hotel, corner of Murray-street and College-place. It was soon put out, and with but little damage.

West Point, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 14, 1856.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Sir: I noticed in your issue of the 11th inst., a long and [illegible] article, on its letter purporting to have been written by an Officer of the Army, stationed at West Point. After proper inquiries in regard to the authorship of this letter, I am satisfied it was not written by an Officer at this post, though the initials "M. [illegible]" are those of an Officer stationed here; he, however, disclaims all knowledge of the letter. Those initials may have been assumed by one of the enlisted men of the post—this however is a mere supposition on my part. You will readily see the kind of influence the article referred to will exert, scattered as it will be over our land, through the columns of your paper. I am anxious the matter should be placed in its true light before your readers, and that your criticisms should only fall on those to whom it is due. Should you feel convinced by my note that the author of the letter has assumed the position of "Officer of the Army," to which he is not entitled, will you be kind enough to take such additional notice of the letter, that an injustice may not be done to an individual or Institution. I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. SILVEY,
1st. Lieut. 1st. Artillery, U. S. A.

[The letter to which we referred in the article in question, was mailed at West Point, and signed with the name of an Artillery Officer on duty there; but, as he denies the authorship, it seems that somebody, acquainted with him, took the liberty of making use of his name.—Ed. of Daily Times.]

#### "What is Contempt of Court?"

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Like a pilot engine in full charge of a snow drift, the Marine Court of this City has made many spasmodic attacks towards solving the vexed question by force of arms. Unfortunately, however, the mass of the community are not satisfied with the legality of its decisions; and beyond a few defiant Abolition lecturers, and shysters from the Tombs, the strong sinewy neck of the business world still refuses to bow before any power existing and depending upon its superiors.

Quite recently, the writer was subpoenaed as a witness on a paltry trial in Brooklyn. The amount involved was considerably under twenty dollars, being a quarrel between a corner-grocery and a lodging-house. The service being in several respects illegal, he failed to attend on the day named. Expecting an attachment, he awaited the opportunity of laying the case *before the Court*, prepared, if need be, to submit to commitment for contempt, in order to traverse the matter, by means of a habeas corpus, to a higher tribunal. The delinquent witness was duly arrested in New-York, one taken by an officer from his business at great personal loss, was detained for over four hours in custody, awaiting the arrival of the Justice; and, while so detained, repeatedly insulted by a prowling Marine Court lawyer by coarse threats of—"if the case goes against us," then such and such vengeance would follow; and so, without examination, without protection, without redress, was allowed to depart, simply because no court sat.

Thus, a Judge issues an attachment, makes it returnable on a given day, and while the ordeal of offended majesty has to be passed by the arrested criminal, he is not present personally, or by proxy, to rebalance the scales in the perturbed hand of a blinded nonentity, preferring rather to imprison a man for half a day than walk from his private office to his Court. Respectfully, E. W.


## BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to examine our stock of Linen Damasks, Table Cloths, Towels, Napkins, Linen Sheeting, Counterpanes and Toilet Quilts, Blankets, &c., &c., which we are now offering at greatly reduced prices.
E. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

MERINO PLAIDS—THE BEST GOODS IN THE City—only 3s. 6d. and 4s. a yard. Also, 25 cases Printed De Laines, only 1s. a yard; the cheapest goods in the City, at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE.
Another proof of the superiority of Stearns & Marvin's WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
Syracuse, Jan. 9, 1856.
Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, New-York.
Gentlemen: We had a large fire in this city on the morning of the 5th inst., consuming property to the amount of $[illegible]. The Wieting Block took fire about 2 o'clock, and before 8 o'clock the entire block was in ashes, making an intense heat. In that fire was one of your Safes, sold Professor Wieting, which was on the third floor, and fell to the bottom of the cellar, and after being exposed to the heat for fifty-two hours, was taken out of the rubbish, still red hot, and on being opened the contents were found preserved, not showing the least sign of fire, thereby saving some $[illegible] in notes and each securities. The Fire King Safe did not stand the test; there were three of them in the fire, two of which were used up. We shall send the full particulars when the Professor gets home. Yours respectfully,
NORTON, BRADLEY & CO.

Salamanders of any desirable size or pattern and of improved finish, secured by [illegible] Powder and Burglar Proof La Belle Lock, may be found, at reduced prices, at the Depot No. 146 Water-st., New-York. STEARNS & MARVIN.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, Cornices, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods, personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods cheap, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—OUR LIBERAL and admirable plan of exchanging our new and latest improved Sewing Machines for old machines of every kind is hailed with pleasure by hundreds. The Avery, Wilson, Grover & Baker, Hunt, [illegible], and other inferior machines are coming in rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bargain is a great one. Apply at our New-York office personally or by letter. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

RHEUMATISM AND SCROFULA IN THEIR MOST painful forms; also, old ulcers, pimples and the worst cases of disease of the blood, liver complaints, kidneys, incipient consumption, coughs, colds, &c., are most certainly cured by that great purifier, HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM. Principal Office No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle. For sale by the druggists.

COLD FEET AND CHAPPED HANDS.—BY RUBBING night and morning, with Dr. TOBIAS' wonderful VENETIAN LINIMENT, no one need have cold feet or chapped hands. A cure warranted or the money refunded. Price only 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Depot No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest and best article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and novelty, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and beautifying the hair. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to remedy the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MUSIC—PRICES MUCH REDUCED.—The modern improved HORACE WATERS' Pianos [illegible] are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. The HORACE WATERS' catalogue of music at one-half [illegible] from marked prices for cash.

LADIES' INDIA RUBBER BOOTS, AT NO. 345 Broadway, near Chambers-street.—A large number of cases received to-day, and now being opened. All new styles, and of the very best quality. For sale at low prices.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.—THERE IS A CARGO OF [illegible] Oysters at Pier No. 21 East River, on board of the schooner *Albert Cornelius*, for sale.

Patents Issued in 1855.

The whole number of patents issued in the year 1855 was [illegible]. The number for additional improvements was [illegible], and the number of reissues [illegible]. The number of [illegible], included in the totals above stated, was [illegible]. The *Pen and Lever* gives the residence of the parties to which patents were issued during the year, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 598 | England | 18 |
| Massachusetts | 304 | France | 14 |
| Pennsylvania | 227 | Alabama | 12 |
| Ohio | 188 | Delaware | 8 |
| Connecticut | [illegible] | Tennessee | 8 |
| New-Jersey | [illegible] | Mississippi | 8 |
| New-Hampshire | [illegible] | Missouri | 8 |
| Virginia | 45 | Iowa | 7 |
| Illinois | [illegible] | South Carolina | 6 |
| Indiana | [illegible] | Georgia | 6 |
| Maryland | [illegible] | California | 5 |
| District of Columbia | [illegible] | Texas | 5 |
| Vermont | [illegible] | Florida | 4 |
| Michigan | [illegible] | North Carolina | 3 |
| Rhode Island | [illegible] | Canada | 3 |
| Maine | [illegible] | Prussia | 2 |
| Kentucky | [illegible] | Arkansas | 1 |
| Louisiana | 17 | Belgium | 1 |
| Wisconsin | [illegible] | Germany | 1 |

THE NEW-MADRID MURDER.—We have already announced the apprehension of the persons charged with the murder of Judge ROBERT G. WATSON, in New-Madrid County. A letter from New-Madrid, dated on the 26th, says that the prisoners, PHILLIP PHILLIPS, SULLIVAN PHILLIPS, his son, and Mr. JOHN L. ROSS, his son-in-law, were then undergoing an examination before a magistrate. The general impression was, that they would not be bailed, though great exertions were made to obtain bail. PHILLIPS' friends had sent to Kentucky for Judge BULLOCK and his son to appear for him. Gen. [illegible] is also counsel for defendants. The examination had been going on for a week, and was not then through. It is pronounced as one of the most cool and atrocious murders ever committed. The old man had nothing to defend himself, when met on his own premises and slaughtered in a most horrid manner, fifty-four buckshot having entered his forehead, face, neck and breast. Two witnesses saw the act committed. PHILLIPS, it is said, relies upon his great wealth, and that of his relatives, for an acquittal; but the writer thinks there is honesty enough in the county not to let such atrocities pass with impunity.—*St. Louis Republican, Jan. 10.*

COLD WEATHER AT THE WEST.—We are now in the middle of the third week of intense cold weather, and instead of growing milder it gets infinitely colder. Yesterday morning, in the neighborhood of the city, at 8 o'clock, the thermometer indicated twenty degrees below zero; in town, it was twelve degrees below that point at 9 o'clock, and at 3 it was at zero. Great suffering must follow such a continuation of cold weather. In many neighborhoods, it is feared that large portions of stock will perish for want of water, every pond and stream being frozen over. There is abundance of food for all purposes, but there is an absolute want of water for the stock, and their exposed condition, in many cases, renders death almost inevitable.—*St. Louis Republican, 10th.*

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mercantile Library Association.—Mr. [illegible] will deliver a lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Old Europe and Young America.* Tickets to members 25 cents; to non-members [illegible] to be had at the Library Desk, No. 3 Nassau-st., and at the door, on the evening of the lecture.
R. H. TIMPSON, Chairman Lecture Com.

Many who suffer from Headache and Nervous Debility, are ignorant that the real cause, in most instances, is a deranged state of the stomach and digestive functions. The OXYGENATED BITTERS are peculiarly adapted to the cure of these complaints.

Certain Cure for Chapped Hands and Face, Sore Lips, &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE, with GLYCERINE, prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

An Appeal to the Public.—THE LIFE-SAVING BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, was formed and chartered in 1849, its object being to procure life-boats and station-houses, with materials for saving life in case of shipwreck, to encourage meritorious conduct by granting [illegible] pecuniary rewards.

Through the liberality of Congress, numerous life-boat stations have been established on the shores of Long Island and New-Jersey, by which more than 1,200 persons have been rescued from impending death. Without these means of succor, the dreadful tragedy of the *Morro Castle* and *Powhatan* would have been repeated.

The increased and constantly increasing commerce of this port demands of the citizens of this emporium the most comprehensive plan and effective means of saving life from all the shipwrecked; and what nobler aim, what more humane achievement, than that of the rescuing the perishing [illegible] from the watery grave [illegible]. The services of all those connected with this Association are wholly gratuitous; but their funds are entirely inadequate to carry out their views. They appeal therefore with confidence to their fellow-citizens to aid with liberal contributions their efforts in the cause of Humanity.

Donations will be received by E. K. COLLINS, Esq., CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq., JOHN C. GREEN, Esq., ROBERT C. GOODHUE, Esq., WM. S. WETMORE, Esq., MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Esq., J. T. NICOLL, Esq., Committee, and by the officers of the Association.
JOSEPH WALKER, President, No. 31 Pine-st.
DANIEL LORD, Esq., Vice President, Merchants' Exchange.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE, Esq., Treasurer, South-st.
JOHN D. JONES, Esq., Secretary, President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Rare Chance.—The staunch steamer SPLENDID, now laid up at Kingston, will be sold at a great sacrifice—one of the best established paying routes on the Hudson River included, without additional charge. The SPLENDID is in the best running order, thoroughly furnished, new boiler, length 175 feet, 300 tons burden. Inquire of THOMAS SCOTT, Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

[illegible] Instantaneous Hair Dye.—Black or Brown, [illegible]. Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., No. 6 Nassau-st., and at the principal office, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; Nos. 175 and 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEXTER & WILLIAMS, corner of Pearl and State-sts., Albany; [illegible] WILLIAMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; T. R. CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut-sts., Phila.

Industrial Home Association No. 2.—All the members may obtain their Deeds for Property in Wakefield immediately, by calling at No. 163 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, and paying the amounts due by them. CORNS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

The Minnesota Settlement Association meets every WEDNESDAY EVENING at No. 163 Bowery. Each member will select his own farm of 160 acres, and have three years to pay for it, at $1 25 per acre. They will leave New-York in April next.

Hope Chapel Lectures.—The Sixth Lecture of this Course, will be delivered at Hope Chapel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7¾ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Duncan. Subject—*Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation.*

Rev. Wm. Arthur, A. M.—Will preach in the South 5th-st. M. E. Church, Williamsburg, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

## PERSONAL.

GEORGE HOLLIDAY.—No. 204 43d-st., near 9th-av., is sick, and his family are in a suffering condition. They deserve and need the sympathy and aid of the charitable.

MR. E. FARMERO—is respectfully requested to call at No. 85 Howard-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—FIRST-CLASS CITY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A weekly journal devoted to one of the most important interests of the trade, having reached in fourteen months a safe, paying subscription list of 4,000 names and a very large and profitable advertising patronage, is offered for sale. The paper from the first has had the entire time and personal influence of its Editor and Proprietor, who now wishes to relieve himself of the responsibility of his position, and to see the paper continued under an able business management, which shall carry it to the pitch of success of which it is capable. Would continue the editorial charge of the paper if desired. Parties applying in good faith will be fully informed of the standing of the paper and other particulars, by addressing for an interview, FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER, New-York Post-Office.

AGENCY.—An experienced, responsible business man, would like the agency of some good rentable household property; can give the best of references or security if required. If preferable, he would lease a good property for a term of years, either as Agent or Lessee he will make punctual returns and payments. A line addressed to RESPONSIBLE AGENT, Times Office, will receive my immediate attention.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—In the City of Newark, to a person having from $3,000 to $5,000; this is an opportunity very seldom offered, as the article manufactured is in constant demand, and used in every house. Any person or parties wishing to purchase, can address Box No. [illegible] Newark, New-Jersey Post-Office, with real name, &c.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—In a thickly populated neighborhood, a public thoroughfare and one of the oldest stands in the City, is now doing a steady and paying business, which could be increased to an unlimited extent. The only reason for selling is the failing health of the proprietor. Apply to G. W. BERGEN, No. 29 Fulton-st., or WM. BIGFORD, corner Hoyt and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—An experienced man with a capital of $30,000 is wanted as partner in an extensive manufacturing business in the first city of the West. For particulars inquire personally at No. 276 West 18th-st., New-York City.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

A light and beautiful article, manufactured expressly for the City trade, just received, and for sale by the case or single pair, by D. HODGMAN.
New-York India Rubber Warehouse, No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

## WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—For a large number of experienced Protestant, and the best class of Catholic help; cooks, nurses, waiters, laundresses, &c. Recently procured direct from former employers, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established, under the patronage and approval of our most distinguished citizens.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a single man, who writes and composes well, and has a knowledge of book-keeping; capable of taking charge of almost any business where industry, attention, good judgment, and not much talking would be required; has $700, which he could loan on security, and would make a permanent arrangement. The very best of City references. Address JAMES, *Express* Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant girl, in a private family. She is a good plain cook. Can bake bread, and knows a little about pastries; is also a first-rate washer and ironer, and can furnish the best of references as to character and abilities. Will be seen at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young Protestant woman, as children's nurse, and to assist in plain sewing. Very best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 45 Pacific-st., (between Clinton and Henry sts.) Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waiter, or assist in washing and ironing, plain sewing and taking care of children. Best of reference given. Call at No. 280 9th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

SITUATION WANTED.—In a respectable family, as children's nurse, by a young woman, who is permitted to refer to her friends at No. 1 Washington-place, where she may be seen.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable woman, in a small private family, to do general housework, or chamberwork or waiting; lived two years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at 105 West 19th-st.

CUTTER WANTED.—One well qualified to take entire charge of the custom and manufacturing branches of a large retail clothing business in the West. One who has experience, $2,000 cash capital, and an unexceptionable business and moral character, may secure a valuable interest in the business. Address Box No. 946, New-York Post-Office, with references, &c. Communications confidential.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Four first rate salesmen wanted at W. S. BOND'S Dry Good Store, No. 108 and 110 6th-av., opposite Jefferson Market.

A YOUNG MAN of thorough business qualifications desires a situation in a wholesale Stationery House. First-class City references furnished. Address BUSINESS, at this office.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—No. 479 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Mr. FONDA has opened an office at the above stand for supplying families with respectable and efficient help. Mr. F. was for the last three years clerk at No. 7 Carmine-st. Protestant girls wanted immediately for all kinds of situations.

MUSIC TEACHERS.—Two young ladies, who have received a good musical education, desire to teach music in some female seminary in the Southern or Western States. References exchanged. Inquire of WM. HALL & SON, Broadway.

AT No. 4 EAST BROADWAY—WANTED—Two salesmen for dry goods stores; places procured for school teachers, conductors, baggagemen, firemen, &c.; men for steamers, porters, barkeepers, boys for trades and stores, housekeepers, &c. Apply to EDW. GILLEN.

GIRLS WANTED.—Two tidy and respectable Protestant girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other for up-stairs work. Those with the best of recommendations from their last place may apply at No. 36 East 20th-st., from 3 to 5 P. M. No others need apply.

MISSIONARY VISITOR WANTED—For an Industrial School in this City; experienced and self-sacrificing; a clergyman preferred. Address W. W. S., Times Office.

SERVANTS—No. 14 Sixth Avenue and No. 149 Bowery, a large supply, as good as any in New-York, are now on hand waiting to be engaged; they have been selected by men many years in the business, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country.
C. MASON.

SERVANTS.—Families in want of trustworthy help, in any station of domestic service, for City or country, can be well supplied at the office, No. 240 Grand-st., near the Bowery, where every effort is made to give satisfaction. I. WATTS & J. SEAICH, Jr.

SERVANTS.—One thing needful in every family is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine, near Bleecker-st.
JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a furnishing store, one who understands the business preferred. Address T, at *Daily Times* Office, with age and salary wanted.

WANTED—An experienced packer in a fancy goods house. Address Box 238 Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale Drug Store. Apply at No. 90 Warren-st. J. & J. F. TRIPPE & CO.

## BOARDING.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A parlor and bedroom on the 2d floor, or a large room on the 1st floor, can be obtained with board at Nos. 62 and 64 East 22d-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED—In Brooklyn, by a lady, in a strictly private family, a front room and bedroom, with full board, near the Wall-st. Ferry. Terms not to exceed $10 per week, with fires, &c. Address M. M., office of this paper.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Partial board can be obtained with pleasant rooms in a desirable location near South and Wall st. Ferries, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 91 State-st. Reference required.

BOARDING.—MRS. BARKER AT NO. 21 CLINTON PLACE, has a suite of very fine rooms unoccupied.

ROOMS TO LET.—No. 105 Waverley-place, 2d door west of Washington Park. Rooms on 3d floor can be had by a family or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. References required. House has modern improvements. Location delightful.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES—Or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 601 Houston street, one block west of Broadway. Unexceptionable references given and required.

ELEGANT PARLORS—With bedrooms, all handsomely furnished, suitable for families or single gentlemen, to let, with or without board, in the house No. 14 Leroy-place.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Buyers will now find our Pianos much improved by the new iron-frame and other valuable improvements. Besides, we have just reduced our retail prices (see painted list) and made arrangements to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of COOK & BRO., agents, No. 343 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.
A NEW TRIUMPH.
We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

ATTENTION.—A magnificently carved seven-octave ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTE, manufactured by the celebrated makers, T. GILBERT & Co., Boston, is now on exhibition at the warerooms No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.; it has pearl keys and the new diagonal scale. Those in search of an extra-fine instrument, are invited to call and examine.
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IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A magnificent rosewood Piano-forte, made by a Piano-forte-maker for his own use, and fully warranted, but circumstances compelling its disposal, will be sold at an immense deduction from cost, and a second-hand Piano taken in exchange. By Mr. WEBER'S kindness it may be seen at No. 103 West Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

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J. LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL—Piano-Forte Manufacturers, No. 5 Mercer-st. near Canal-st., New-York. Pianos tuned and repaired and taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

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LOST—A cape to a boy's cloak, yesterday afternoon, in Wall-st. or Broadway—a brown cloth cape, trimmed with brown silk plush. Whoever found it will please leave it at No. 108 East 14th-st., or at the office of F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., and be rewarded.

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It is fertile and natural in incident, the characters are vigorous individualisms, and not exaggerated.
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LANE & PORTER, No. 81 Catharine-st., beg to inform their friends and the public that they have taken the extensive premises, No. 72 Canal-st., west of Broadway, which they intend opening with an entire new selection of Goods, as soon as the alterations can be completed. They have, therefore, determined to dispose of their entire Stock, at such prices as will insure a speedy clearance.
N. B.—No deviation in prices.
Sale to commence on MONDAY NEXT. Doors open at 9 and close at 6 o'clock. Store to let.

SPECIAL NOTICE—A. P. JARVIS & CO., No. 73 Canal-st., are about retiring from their long established Millinery business, and offer the balance of their well-selected stock at such prices as must insure their immediate sale. The attention of dealers is particularly called, as the stock mostly consists of staple goods, such as ribbons, silks, laces, flowers, &c. All the furniture also to be sold. The store is leased, possession to be given the first of February.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS are excellent articles for cold and wet weather, being lined with woolen felt, in connection with their being air and water-proof. They are a never-failing remedy for chapped hands, also. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 95 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOS. D. CONROY is licensed to buy clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of will receive the very highest price for them by calling at the store or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 41 Pearl-st.

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LADIES' WRITING CLASSES.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, for private or class instruction in the art of Penmanship, at his Academies, No. 362 Broadway, and No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

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A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

BROOKLYN.—The second quarter of Mrs. LANGDAY'S DANCING SCHOOL at Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., being open, there are vacancies for new pupils. The quarter dates from the time of entry. Lessons on WEDNESDAYS at 3½ o'clock; on SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock.

DANCING.—New Classes are now forming for the Second Quarter at DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, and No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. Circulars, explaining time and terms, can be obtained at either of the Academies.

## NEW FIRMS.

NEW FIRMS.—ACCOUNT BOOKS, &c.—All requiring account books, stationery, printing, &c., for the new year, are invited to examine our stock. Blank books made to order; also a large stock on hand. Stationery of every description. Printing and lithography in every variety, executed with dispatch at low prices, by
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NEW MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS FIRMS
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Will promote their own interest and security, by obtaining
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Now made and sold by the Patentees,
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York, and
No. 22 Walnut-st. and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., for the transaction of a General Auction and Commission business, at No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.
GEO. A. LEAVITT,
R. L. DELISSER,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1855. JOHN K. ALLEN.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.—FOR THE SALE OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPER, PAINTINGS, FANCY GOODS, WORKS OF ART, FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.—The undersigned are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their place of business, being in the very heart of the City, affords peculiar facilities for the disposal of all kinds of property. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of BOOKS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES, STATIONERY, PAPER, &c. Parties favoring us with their business, may be assured that every facility, both by distribution of catalogues and extensive advertising, will be given to their interests. Every effort will be made to secure the comfort of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay. Cash advances made when required.
LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.,
No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.
N. B.—Every article offered at auction by this house will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, or offered for sale when limited.
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| CAMPBELL, HALL & CO. | No. 110 Nassau-st. |
| DANIEL EMBURY, Esq. | Pres. Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn. |

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of BLAKE & CROSBY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO. have purchased their entire property and assets and have succeeded to their business and will continue the same at No. 71 Gold-st. Payment of all debts due to Blake & Crosby must be made to Blake, Wheelock & Co., which firm will also pay all the debts of Blake & Crosby. GEO. W. BLAKE,
New-York, Jan. 7, 1856. JAMES CROSBY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO., in the business of manufacturing wrought iron pipe, steam, gas and Croton-water fixtures, steam and water guages, boilers, heaters, pumps of every kind and other manufacturing of a like character, having succeeded to the business of the late firm of Blake & Crosby, and will continue the same at No. 71 Gold-st.
GEO. W. BLAKE,
W. W. WHEELOCK,
New-York, Jan. 7, 1856. L. P. STARR.

COPARTNERSHIP.—CHARLES S. LITTLE has this day associated with him EDW. C. LITTLE, J. CUSHING and ROBT. J. COOPER, and will continue the general hardware, cutlery, and edge tool business, at Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st., under the name and firm of CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.
CHAS. S. LITTLE,
EDW. C. LITTLE,
J. CUSHING,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1856. ROBT. J. COOPER.

REMOVAL.—CLARK & WEST have removed their business to the lofts corner of Duane and Church sts.
JANUARY 12, 1856.

CLARK & WEST have admitted MARVIN H. MAXWELL and WILLIAM B. DAVIS as partners in their business, from Jan. 4, 1856. The firm will hereafter be CLARK, WEST & CO.
New-York, Jan. 12, 1856.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of COLT & QUILLIARD, for the transaction of a general Hardware business, at the old stand of the late V. W. Many, No. 501 Hudson, cor. of Christopher-st.
SHERMAN P. COLT.
New-York, Dec. 18, 1855. GULIAN V. QUILLIARD.

REMOVAL.—FREELAND, STEWART & CO. have removed from No. 20 Park-row to Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st., corner of Church-st.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At a meeting of the Representatives of the New-York Fire Department, held at Stuyvesant Institute, on Saturday Evening, Jan. 12, 1856—present, JOHN S. BELCHER, Vice President, D. MILLIKEN, Secretary, and a quorum of Representatives, the Chairman stated that the meeting was convened in consequence of the decease of WILLIAM D. WADE, Esq., late President of the Department; that the Representatives might take such action as was deemed proper under the circumstances; whereupon Mr. CARLISLE NORWOOD, of Engine Company No. 24, after some impressive and eloquent remarks, offered the following:

*Whereas,* It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove by death our much loved and esteemed friend and President of this body, WILLIAM D. WADE; and whereas, in view of his decease, we deem it not only a duty, but a privilege, to give expression to our feelings on this melancholy event. Therefore be it

*Resolved,* That in the death of our late President and associate, we are called to mourn the loss of one whose energy, perseverance, and fidelity in discharge of all the important trusts confided to his charge, eminently qualified him for the position to which he had so recently called him.

*Resolved,* That the manly virtues of our deceased friend, the noble traits of his character, the generous impulses of his nature, the kindness and frankness of his manners, had endeared him to us by ties of the strongest nature, and have enshrined his memory upon our hearts in lines which the lapse of time cannot efface.

*Resolved,* That we tender to his bereaved family our most sincere and warmest sympathies, assuring them that in this, their affliction, we mourn with them; their grief is our grief, their loss is our loss.

*Resolved,* That a tablet be procured and placed in the Firemen's Hall to perpetuate the memory and virtues of the deceased, and that a Committee of five be appointed to carry this resolution into effect.

*Resolved,* That the members of the Fire Department wear crape on their left arm for thirty days.

Mr. Charles L. Curtis, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, seconded the resolution with some appropriate remarks, and was followed by Messrs. John A. Smith, of Engine Company No. 51; Zophar Mills, of the Trustees, and others, when the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Wenman, of Hose Company No. 5, moved that a copy of the resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and also to Hose Company No. 36, of which he was formerly a member, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. John Lynes, of Hose Company No. 9, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the papers, under the direction of the officers.

The Chairman announced Messrs. C. Norwood, of Engine Company No. 24; C. L. Curtis, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4; D. Reynolds Budd, of Hose Company No. 38; R. W. Clarkson, of Engine Company No. 38, and John Lynes, of Hose Company No. 9, as a Committee to procure the tablet to the memory of Mr. Wade. The meeting then adjourned.
JOHN S. BELCHER, Vice-President.
DAVID MILLIKEN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.—THE NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will celebrate the 150th Anniversary of the Birth of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, at the City Assembly Rooms, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, in aid of the funds of the Printers' Free Library. Tickets: gentlemen's, $2; ladies', $1; (including supper.) May be obtained of the Committee, at HALL'S Music Store, BAKER & GODWIN'S, No. 1 Spruce-st., and DANSKIN'S Office, JOLLIE'S Music Store; also, at the principal bookstores and printing offices.
JAMES NARINE, Chairman, No. 7 Broad-st.
JOHN W. FORMAN, Secretary, No. 60 William-st.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE SENIOR CLASS, Professor SCHMIDT, of Columbia College, will deliver (at Hope Chapel) a course of Six Lectures on the *German Language and Literature Anterior to the Reformation.* The First Lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for the Course, $3, admitting a Gentleman and two Ladies, may be obtained from the President of the College, and at CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED LECTURE—at the Broadway Tabernacle, THURSDAY EVENING, 17th inst., by Professor ROBERT GRANT, on *Artificial Light*, introducing the most magnificent experiments in illumination with the oxyhydrogen light ever exhibited, and lighting the house with his model calcium lighthouse, as proposed by him for the United States Government. Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the Astor House and Tabernacle.

LECTURE.—JOHN MITCHEL will deliver a Lecture in the Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16. Subject—*Ripening of the Irish Revolution.* Tickets 25 cents, (gallery;) Reserved Seats 50 cents. To be had at HALL'S Music Store, Broadway; DUNIGAN'S Bookstore, No. 151 Fulton-st.; HAVERTY'S Bookstore, No. 110 Fulton-st.; and the *Irish American* Office. Doors open at 7; Lecture commences at 8.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—Address from Prof. A. D. BACHE, Supt. of the U. S. Coast Survey, on THURSDAY, 17th inst., in the Chapel of the University, at 8 o'clock. No charge for Tickets, which may be had on application at the Society's Rooms, University Building.

DRAMATIC READINGS.—J. B. BROWN will give one of his readings of the Orators and Poets of England and America, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock; doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents. Classes in Elocution Monday and Thursday evenings, at the Mercantile Library.

O. U. A.—CONTINENTAL CHAPTER, No. 12.—The members are respectfully invited to attend the Chapter on THURSDAY EVENING, for the purpose of making arrangements for the funeral of our late brother, JOSEPH EVANS. Punctual attendance is requested.
By order,
H. O. SHAROT, Sachem.
J. H. ARMSTRONG, C. of the C.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Dr. DEWEY'S Fifth Lecture, on *The Artists*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.
Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the principal bookstores, and at Librarian's desk, Mercantile Library Association.

F. A. PACKARD'S FOURTH LECTURE—to the Sunday School Teachers of New-York—will be delivered in the Central Church, Broome-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Sabbath School Teacher—His Reading.* Admission free to all.

LECTURE.—The next lecture of the course, now being delivered before the Young Men's Association of the Twentieth-street Congregational Church, will be delivered in their Church in Twentieth-st., near 7th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, by D. G. GILLMAN, Esq.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.—The public are respectfully informed that the last and only performance of Italian Opera in this City, for the present, will take place on
FRIDAY EVENING, 18th inst.,
previous to the departure of the Company to fulfill engagements elsewhere, commencing in Boston on [illegible], first inst.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, will be presented Mozart's Immortal Opera of
DON GIOVANNI.
(In Three Acts.)
Donna Anna .......... Madame [illegible]
Donna Elvira .......... [illegible]
Zerlina .......... [illegible]
Don Giovanni .......... [illegible]
Don Ottavio .......... [illegible]
Leporello .......... [illegible]
Commendatore .......... [illegible]
Masetto .......... [illegible]
Peasants, Masks, Musicians.
Musical Director and Conductor .......... MAX MARETZEK.
Stage Manager .......... Mr. [illegible]
Scenery by .......... [illegible]
Prices of Admission—$1 to all parts of the House; Secured Seats, 50 cents extra; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Opera to commence at 8.
Seats may be secured on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the Box Office, Academy of Music; also, at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 300 Broadway.

THE SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphans will be held at NIBLO'S SALOON, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1856. Tickets can be obtained of the following gentlemen, who compose the
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT:

| | |
|---|---|
| John R. McMenomy, | Oliver K. Moore, |
| Hugh Gaynor, | Augustus O'Neil, |
| John M. Connell, | William J. Kane, |
| James Lynch, | Oliver Sadlier, |
| John A. Boyle, | Jeremiah J. Connolly, |
| Edward C. Byrne, | Nicholas Hussey, Jr., |
| Daniel Lalor, | Andrew J. Smith, |
| Edward L. Murray, | Daniel Sweeny, Jr., |
| John Higgins, | Peter Lynch, |
| John W. Mitchell, | John A. McGarvey, |
| James T. Deignan, | Philip J. Connor, |
| Oscar Sparks, | William H. Irvin, |
| Edward F. Mullen, | Thomas McKenna, |
| Edmond F. Kelley, | Richard Dalton, |
| Charles Hussey, | John McCarthy, |
| John A. McLoughlin, | J. McKinley, |
| Michael J. D. McGlynn, | Thomas Fay, |
| John Kelly, | William Fitzgerald. |
| Peter Meehan, | |

ANDREW L. BYRNE, President.
THEODORE F. KELLY, 1st Vice-President.
JAMES A. CAROLIN, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM LALOR, Treasurer.
CHARLES WALSH, Secretary.

GALLERY OF FEMALE BEAUTY.—PRIZES AMOUNTING TO $20,000 FOR THE LIKENESSES OF THE HANDSOMEST WOMEN IN AMERICA.—Daguerreotypes of beautiful females taken without expense to the sitters, by the first artists in the country! The celebrated enterprise of Mr. P. T. Barnum—the GALLERY OF AMERICAN FEMALE BEAUTY—is now being actively carried out by the proprietors of Barnum's American Museum in New-York, Messrs. GREENWOOD & BUTLER, as originally designed by Mr. B. The premiums for the likenesses of the handsomest lady is $1,000; for the next most handsome, $500; the next, $250; the next, $100; and the next ninety, $25 each. The entire one hundred are to be painted in oil portraits, afterwards, by distinguished artists, and the ten handsomest of all will be engraved for the WORLD'S BOOK OF BEAUTY in Paris. The following artists will take the daguerreotypes in this City, free of all expense to the sitters: J. Gurney, No. 349 Broadway; M. M. Lawrence, No. 381 Broadway; S. Root, No. 363 Broadway; Meade Brothers, No. 233 Broadway; C. D. Anson, No. 589 Broadway; J. R. Lakeman, No. 483 Broadway; Philip Haas, No. 395 Broadway; Brady [illegible], No. 359 Broadway; M. H. Kimball, No. 557 Broadway; W. Thompson, No. 315 Broadway, and No. 193 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; [illegible], No. 361 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.; P. G. Clark, No. 155 Bowery; Julius Brill, No. 294 Chatham-st.; H. A. Lewis, No. 142 Chatham-square; P. Welling, corner of Bleecker and Carmine sts.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 585 Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, and every evening during the week.
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
MATRIMONIAL BLESSINGS and the HUTCHINSON FAMILY.
Concluding with the Burlesque on
RICHARD THE THIRD.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
NOTICE.—PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of four persons to our entertainments. For sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.
Price $1—or 11 for $10.
BUCKLEY'S new Song Book with music attached, is now ready and for sale at the Box Office.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET.—WEDNESDAY.—Another new comic piece, first time in New-York:
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.
Charles Beeswing, in the Liquor Interest .......... Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Chillchutnee .......... Mr. Bradley | Arabella .......... Miss [illegible]
The very popular Comedy, in four acts, revived by desire, of
THE MAN OF MANY FRIENDS.
Peter Popples, the Dollmaker .......... Mr. Burton.
Mrs. Popples .......... Miss [illegible]
Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Thorne, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Holland, Mr. Holman, Mrs. Brailsford, &c.
TO-MORROW—The last new successful piece of the BARBER'S PLOT, and the great success,
THE NEW-YORK DIRECTORY.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATER, BROADWAY.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance commences at 7 o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Jan. 16, the performance will commence with the Comedy of
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
John Mildmay .......... Mr. [illegible]
Mrs. Sternhold .......... Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude with a new and splendid Ballet, called the PRIMA DONNA.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Jan. 16, 1856, will be presented the Comedy of
LOVE AND MONEY.
Lord Fipley, a Portrait .......... Mr. Lester.
Helen Plantagenet .......... Mrs. Hoey.
After which will be performed the extravaganza of
PO-CA-HON-TAS; OR, THE GENTLE SAVAGE.
Captain John Smith .......... Mr. Walcot.

BROADWAY THEATER.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6¼; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Jan. 16, will be presented the Drama in five tableaux, called
THE SEA OF ICE.
Carlos .......... Mr. Fisher.
Louise de Lasco .......... Anna [illegible]
To conclude with the new Farce of
P. P.; OR, THE MAN AND THE TIGER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 16 and 17, the 3 act Drama of the
KNIGHT OF ARVA, OR, CONNOR THE RASH.
Connor the Rash, Knight of Arva .......... Mr. J. M. Allen.
To be followed by the Pantomime of
ASPHODEL; OR, THE MAGIC PEN.
Babilas .......... Mr. G. L. Fox | Babolin .......... Miss [illegible]
The whole to conclude with the nautical drama of
JACKET OF BLUE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—FAMILY DIVERSION, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the thrilling pantomime of DON JUAN, or, The Spectre on Horseback. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the pantomime of DON JUAN, as in the afternoon. PERFORMANCES IN THE LION'S DEN, at 2½ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD BEASTS SEEN AT ALL TIMES. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

REMEMBER!—BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS will receive for four admissions to their entertainments the tickets in
PERHAM'S FOURTH GIFT ENTERPRISE.
These tickets are for sale from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily, at the box-office of
BUCKLEYS' OPERA HOUSE, NO. 585 BROADWAY,
and at the principal hotels and music-stores.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR, OR ELEVEN FOR TEN DOLLARS.
For full particulars see *Herald* and small bills.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans, will be given at the Academy of Music, (14th-st.,) on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1856. Tickets can be obtained of the Managers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 39 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Asst. Sec'y, No. 140 Pearl-st.

THE FAREWELL CONCERT OF THE BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER.—Which was announced for Thursday, 3d January, will now positively take place on FRIDAY, 18th January, 1856, at the Tabernacle, Broadway. Single tickets 50c. To be had at the music stores of Messrs. HALL & SON, JOLLIE, SCHUBERTH, BREUSING, and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

APTOMMAS' HARP SOIREE.—Is announced to take place at Dodworth's Rooms, TO-MORROW EVENING, Thursday, Jan. 17, assisted by Signor BERNARDI, Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, Mr. H. C. TIMM, and the Brothers MOLLENHAUER. Tickets $1 each.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest:—Ancient gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

GRAND BALL.—No. 21 Howard-st.—Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIENE respectfully informs her friends and pupils that her BENEFIT BALL will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at her Dancing Academy, No. 21 Howard-st. Tickets, $1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO LET—For Balls, Concerts, Lectures, &c. The stage will be magnificently decorated for military balls with portions of the grand encampment scene in the "Prophete." Apply at the Academy, No. 67 Wall-st., or of JAMES PHALON, at the Stage door of the Academy, 14th-st.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of fine GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS and PINS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Beautiful GOLD LEPINE WATCHES .......... $25
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled .......... $30
GOLD HUNTING, English Patent-Levers .......... $40
Goods sent by Mail or Express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

ATTENTION.—Pickled oysters and other delicacies done up with great care at the old and well-known Depot of [illegible].
J. McCOLLICK & CO., No. 80 Washington-st.

## LONG ISLAND.

### Brooklyn Common Council.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR 1856.

The President of the Brooklyn Common Council has appointed the following standing Committees for the present year:

[illegible]—Messrs. Atwater, Huntley, Fowler, Capwell, Bell.
Grading, Streets, &c.—Messrs. Fanshaw, Atwater, [illegible], Bell, Clark.
[illegible]—Messrs. Oakley, Van Brunt, Gaskell, Bennett, Ralphs.
[illegible]—Messrs. Huntley, Bell, Benson, Treadwell, Backhouse.
[illegible]—Messrs. Lowber, Fowler, Benson, [illegible], Ralphs.
Public Lamps, &c.—Messrs. Van Brunt, Sayles, [illegible], Oakley.
[illegible]—Messrs. Ralphs, Van Brunt, Wagstaff, [illegible], Walsh.
[illegible]—Messrs. Whiting, Wagstaff, [illegible].
[illegible]—Messrs. Fowler, [illegible].
[illegible]—Messrs. [illegible], Sayles, Wardwell, Smith, Fanshaw, Mulenbey.
[illegible]—Messrs. Wardwell, Walsh, Benson, [illegible].
[illegible]—Messrs. Benson, Fowler, Troutman, Huntley, Backus.
[illegible]—Messrs. Wardwell, Bennett, Shaw, Oakley, Ralphs.
Bells and Pumps—Messrs. Campbell, Oakley, O'Bell, Sayles, Moore.
Supplies and Expenses—Messrs. Walsh, Oakley, Van Brunt, Troutman, Linskey.
Gas—Messrs. Wagstaff, Davis, Shaw, Backhouse, Fowler.
Ferry and Water Rights—Messrs. Bliss, Fowler, Fanshaw, Sayles, Clarke.
Schools, Arts and Sciences—Messrs. Capwell, Huntley, Ralphs, Whiting, Wardwell.
Public Health—Messrs. Oakley, Walsh, Clarke, Huntley, Shaw.
Public Cisterns—Messrs. Eames, Atwater, Mills, Doherty, Smith.

### Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday, when the following STANDING COMMITTEES were appointed for the present year:

On Accounts of Superintendents of Poor—Messrs. Smith, Wall, Rydes.
On Accounts of County Treasurer—Messrs. Woodworth, Thomas, Heisenbuttel.
On U. S. Deposit Fund—Messrs. Pettit, Lindsey, Wyckoff.
On Equalization of Assessment Rolls—Messrs. Hinman, Jewell, Marshall, Miller, Kelsey.
On Accounts—Messrs. Bergen, Wyckoff, Bennett.
On Jail—Messrs. Marshall, Miller, Jewell.
On Penitentiary—Messrs. Studwell, Brainerd, Bergen.
On Almshouse—Messrs. Bogart, Rydes, Mulligan.
On Special and Local Taxes—Messrs. Heisenbuttel, [illegible], Woodworth.
On General Taxes—Messrs. Lindsey, Bogart, Schoonmaker.
On Laws and Applications to Legislature—Messrs. [illegible], Brainerd, Pettit.
On Salaries—Messrs. Studwell, Hinman, Kelsey.
On Courts—Messrs. Graham, Greig, Smith.
On Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Betterman, Thomas, Schoonmaker.
On Grades—Messrs. Bennett, Betterman, Mulligan.
Special Committee on Legislation—Messrs. Bergen, Wall, Studwell.

### Experiments in Chemistry.

Prof. Charles S. Stone, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, delivered, at his lecture-room, on Saturday evening last, a lecture on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, introductory to a series of twelve entertainments to be given on successive Saturday evenings, to consist chiefly of interesting experiments with the new apparatus recently introduced into the institution. At the conclusion of his lecture, on Saturday evening, Prof. Stone was greeted with loud applause by a large and appreciative audience.

### Brooklyn Sinking Fund.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have reported the following "balance sheet" up to Dec. 31, 1855:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City Bonds | $178,861 75 | Premiums | 6,119 17 |
| Int. on Bonds | 5,361 11 | Cash | 1,802 09 |
| King's Co. Bds | 48,390 00 | Bonds & Mort. | 24,048 00 |
| Int. on Bonds | 1,604 50 | Int. on Mort. | 3,196 [illegible] |
| Balance Rep'ts | 15 68 | | |
| Total | | | $236,806 46 |

### Mortality in Brooklyn during the Year 1855.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abscess | 5 | Heart Disease | 54 |
| [illegible] | | Hemorrhage | 6 |
| [illegible] | | Bladder | 1 |
| [illegible] | | Bowels | 5 |
| [illegible] | | Lungs | 8 |
| [illegible] | | Stomach | 4 |
| [illegible] | | Uteri | 1 |
| [illegible] | | Hip | 2 |
| Apoplexy | 25 | Hooping Cough | 47 |
| [illegible] | | Hydrophobia | 1 |
| Asthma | | Inflammation | |
| Atrophy | 7 | Bladder | 1 |
| Bronchitis | | Bowels | 67 |
| Burned | 11 | Brain | 77 |
| Cancer | 14 | Heart | 6 |
| Breast | | Intestines | 4 |
| Liver | | Kidneys | 11 |
| [illegible] | | Liver | 5 |
| Stomach | | Lungs | 177 |
| Womb | | Stomach | 13 |
| Carbuncle | 1 | Throat | 4 |
| [illegible] | | Uterine | 2 |
| [illegible] | | Jaundice | 1 |
| Casualty | 30 | Influenza | 1 |
| Catarrh | 1 | Insanity | 1 |
| Catarrh nasal | | Intemperance | 7 |
| Cholera | | Killed | 9 |
| Cholera | | Malformation | 17 |
| Infantum | 284 | Marasmus | 79 |
| Morbus | | Measles | 48 |
| Colic, Bilious | | Mortification | 9 |
| Congestion of Brain | | Neuralgia | 1 |
| Congestion | 6 | Old Age | 88 |
| Brain | 112 | Palsy | 15 |
| Liver | 6 | Purpura | 1 |
| Lungs | 60 | Parturition | 1 |
| Constipation | 5 | Pemphigus | 2 |
| Consumption | 624 | Poison | 4 |
| Convulsions | 320 | Premature Birth | 63 |
| Puerperal | 4 | Pustule Malignant | 1 |
| Croup | 134 | Rheumatism | 3 |
| Cyanosis | 13 | Rupture of Womb | 1 |
| Debility | 62 | Scrofula | 14 |
| Delirium Tremens | 10 | Small Pox | 9 |
| Diabetes | 3 | Soft Brain | 5 |
| Diarrhoea | 157 | Schirrhus Liver | 1 |
| Dropsy | 44 | Spinal Disease | 3 |
| Abdomen | 6 | Spine | 3 |
| Chest | 10 | Sprue | 11 |
| Head | 138 | Stillborn | 187 |
| Heart | 7 | Suicide | 5 |
| Drowned | 33 | Sunstroke | 2 |
| Dysentery | 34 | Teething | 43 |
| Epilepsy | 5 | Tetanus | 5 |
| Erysipelas | 15 | Trismus | 4 |
| Fever | 6 | Tumor Uterine | 1 |
| Bilious | 11 | Ulcers | 6 |
| Congestive | 10 | Bladder | 1 |
| Intermittent | 3 | Intestines | 1 |
| Nervous | 1 | Liver | 2 |
| Puerperal | 21 | Recti | 1 |
| Remittent | 10 | Stomach | 1 |
| Scarlet | 230 | Throat | 2 |
| Typhoid | 34 | Womb | 1 |
| Typhus | 27 | Unknown | 21 |

Total number of deaths, 3,893; males, 2,061; females, 1,832; adults, 1,161; minors, 2,732.

### Mortality.

The whole number of deaths in the City of Brooklyn for the two weeks ending the 12th inst. was [illegible]—males, 40; females, 67; adults, 40; minors, 72.

### Long Island Railroad.

A large gang of men are employed in shoveling the snow from this road, and it is probable that through trains will commence running by to-day or to-morrow. The cars now only run to Jamaica.

### Fire in Brooklyn.

A frame building on the corner of Atlantic and Vanderbilt avenues, owned by Patrick Burns, and occupied as a wholesale grocery by John N. Cousins, was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Also, a house adjoining, occupied by John McGrath. Mr. [illegible]'s loss is $1,500. Mr. McGrath's loss is $600. Both are covered by insurance.

### BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Owing to the continued absence of Judge Strong no business has been transacted in this Court the present Term. Judges Rockwell and Emott were present yesterday, but were unable to proceed with the business.

SPECIAL TERM.

Judge Rockwell disposed of several motions.

COUNTY COURT AND COURT OF SESSIONS.

Judge Morris has appointed the following Terms of these Courts to be held in 1856:

County Court.—On the first Monday of each month (excepting the month of August) for the trial of issues of law, motions, &c., and at which no Jury shall be required.

A Special Term every Monday morning at 9 A. M., except in the month of August. Opened at 10 A. M., as heretofore.

Court of Sessions.—On the first Tuesday of February, April, June, September and November.

CITY COURT.

There being no case ready for trial at the opening of this Court yesterday morning, it was adjourned to this day, when the following will be called: Nos. [illegible]

## DESPERATE PRIZE FIGHT.

### Between John Roberts, of Chicago, and John Murphy, of Liverpool.

PURSE, $500—CATCH WEIGHTS.

**Jan. 11, 1856—Near the Line Between New-Hampshire and Canada—Twenty-three Rounds—The Fight Lasting Two Hours, Thirty-two Minutes.**

*From the Boston Times, Jan. 12.*

A match between these noted pugilists, John Roberts, of Chicago, and John Murphy, of Liverpool, was made about three weeks since, to come off after forty-eight hours' notice to the parties. It was decided on the 11th inst., in a large hall in a town near the line between New-Hampshire and Canada, and was one of the sharpest and most courageously contested fights that has occurred in this country for a long time. The affair was kept very quiet, and was witnessed only by a few patrons of the ring and their friends, specially invited. The party reached the place selected after an agreeable ride of less than eleven hours, and found a well-lighted hall sufficiently capacious for the purpose, it having been occupied by a dancing party the evening previous; and the settees still remaining, they were arranged so as to allow a ring of twenty-four feet in diameter to be chalked on the floor, with a space of some six feet between the nearest settee and the ring.

The audience having agreed unanimously to remain quiet, and see the sport out man-fashion, a referee was chosen, and the arrangements for the mill were completed.

At twenty minutes past 12 o'clock the men, attended by their seconds, experienced pugilists, entered the ring. *Murphy was the first to step within* the arena, Roberts showing himself promptly. The referee then pointed out the settees to both parties, and notified them that in the event of either of the men being thrown upon the seats, it was to be considered a *foul fall*, and cautioned them to remember his instructions on that point, as the man so thrown on the seats was to be considered down.

THE MEN.

On stripping, showed considerable difference in size, Murphy being the taller of the two, and apparently some ten or fifteen pounds heavier than Roberts. The latter was more compact and stouter in proportion than his opponent; and after all, this apparent difference in weight may only be mere conjecture; for the actual weight of either was unknown. Murphy certainly had the advantage in height and length of reach. Murphy's skin showed a healthy pink color; Roberts was of a paler complexion; and both looked confident and full of determination. Hands were now crossed, and the men and their attendants retired to their respective corners to await the call for

THE FIGHT.

At 25 minutes before 1 P. M., time was called for the

*First Round.*—On coming to the scratch, they sparred for about ten seconds. Murphy led off, getting in slightly on Roberts' nose; the latter returned a good one on Murphy's right cheek, opening a small cut alongside the smeller. ("First blood for Roberts.") A clinch followed—both at in-fighting, but were rather awkward at first; a break. Murphy got home with his right over Roberts' *left* eye, drawing the ruby and raising a "mouse." Roberts returned on Murphy's neck heavily. A clinch—in-fighting—a break; both men showing punishment, and a determination not to close the round except by necessity. Roberts led off slightly on Murphy's mug,—catching a nasty blow over the left eye again, and sending a beautiful one into Murphy's right ear. This round, thus far, had lasted twelve minutes, and both men were apparently much exhausted by the rapidity of their exertions. They stopped, looked at each other, and, as if by mutual consent, retired to their corners.

*Second.*—Long sparring; both cautious. Roberts led off a good one on Murphy's mouth, Murphy countering heavily over the left eye. A close—in-fighting—favors about equally divided. A clinch—both down.

*Third.*—On coming together, Murphy led off with his right, was stopped, tried it again—got home on the old spot over the left eye, slightly, and received a nice pop on the chin, which sent him down. ("First knock-down for Roberts.")

*Fourth.*—Both prompt at the call. Murphy lunged out and caught Roberts on the right cheek—no return. Long sparring. Murphy again led off, was stopped nicely, and Roberts getting an opening, got in two good ones on the throat, and was driving Murphy towards the seats, when Murphy popped him a good nose-ender—and before he could recover, gave him a nasty upper cut which raised him fairly off his feet, and brought him down as if he had been shot. It was enough to take the fight out of a tiger, and Roberts' friends were afraid he would not be able to come to time.

*Fifth.*—To the surprise of all, Roberts took the lead, getting well home on the side of Murphy, but receiving a regular "rib tickler" in return; both smiling. A close, severe in-fighting, in which Murphy received a good share of the punishment about the neck and head, occasionally visiting the old spot over Roberts' left peeper, and getting in another good one on the ribs, at which Roberts laughed, and nodded significantly at his opponent's right "mauly," which was beginning to get the worse for wear. This round ended by Murphy giving Roberts a severe cross-buttock, and falling heavily on him.

*Sixth.*—Both piping. Long sparring for wind. Roberts got home on nose and throat, Murphy, on the body with the left, and with the right dealing out a nasty one over the left eye, opening a fresh supply of the claret. These repeated visits to Roberts' left peeper made it evident he would soon have one shutter closed. A rally—in which the "spice" was handed from one to the other, Roberts having rather the best of the hitting—ended in a clinch and Murphy was thrown heavily. (Here Roberts' second set up a cry of "foul," as Murphy caught hold of Murphy by the thighs. The referee, after cautioning Murphy, ordered the fight to go on.)

*Seventh.*—Both led off together, Murphy catching a teazer on the bridge of the nose, cutting it across completely, as clean as if done with a knife. Roberts received another "remembrancer" over the left eye, which caused him to stagger. He recovered, and, going in with a rush, was met by his opponent. Give and take was the order of the day, ending in a clinch, and Roberts was thrown.

*Eighth.*—At work at once, both on the bustle, sharp counter-hitting on both sides—Murphy, bleeding freely from the cut on the nose, caught a *straight hit on the mouth, and gave Roberts a* swinging hit with right on the side of the nut and ear, causing him to reel, but doing his "mauly" more damage than his opponent's head. Roberts rallied quickly and went to in-fighting, in which he had a slight advantage. A clinch, in which Murphy caught Roberts by the thighs again, and threw him heavily, falling on him. A claim of "foul," was made by Roberts' second; the referee again cautioning Murphy that his repeating the offence again would cause him to give the fight to Roberts, ordered the fight to go on.

*Ninth.*—Here Roberts' second cautioned him to fight more warily, and leave his opponent to make the first advances. Roberts came up weak, almost tottering; Murphy as strong as when he first commenced, and smiling confidently as if his mind was *made up that the fight was his, certain.* Murphy, still adhering to his former tactics, stood eyeing his opponent and waiting coolly for him to lead off, that he might as usual pop him over the left eye. Both sparred cautiously, and let fly together, Murphy *getting in on the old spot, and tapping a fresh* fountain, and Roberts returning the compliment on Murphy's cheek. A clinch, and Roberts received a cross-buttock, and was thrown heavily, Murphy's weight being added to his own to make it more interesting.

*Tenth.*—Roberts' eye was now nearly closed, and his head was badly out of shape; his brow cut two inches across, and he was bleeding profusely. Still his good eye was gleaming with the fire of true courage, and the smile of good nature had never for a moment left his countenance. Murphy looked as pleasant as a Summer's morning, and as lively as a lark, but showed marks of punishment about the face and neck. Murphy took the lead, going in with a will, if possible, to bring the fight to a close, was met by Roberts, who popped him severely several times on the mouth and chin, receiving in return several "sluggers" on and under the ear, and missing a well intended right hand hit. A clinch, and Murphy was thrown.

*Eleventh.*—Murphy planted another over Roberts' damaged optic, which was closed entirely. Roberts countered him heavily on the snout. A clinch ensued, and Murphy was thrown very heavily, Roberts falling on him.

*Twelfth.*—Roberts waited for Murphy, who for the first time came up slowly. On coming together, Murphy lunged out with his left (his right having by this time become nearly [illegible] from the repeated hits on Roberts' nut) and was neatly stopped. Roberts popped in his left on Murphy's eye, and sent in a rouser with his right on Murphy's ear. At it they went—ding dong, all over the ring. Roberts finally got the best of the hitting, Murphy rushed in to a clinch, catching pepper all the while, and in the end was thrown.

*Thirteenth.*—Murphy by this time had fully recovered from the effects of the fall in the eleventh round, and led off, catching Roberts a smasher on the good eye and nose. Roberts made no return. Murphy tried it again, and was stopped finely. Roberts reached Murphy's ear slightly, and received a hit on the ear from Murphy's right hand, at which he laughed, and again let out furiously with his right, but missed, and fell from the force of his own blow.

*Fourteenth.*—Roberts now resumed the lead, and sent in a straight hit on the mouth, Murphy replying with a thundering smash on the side of Roberts' conk, which caused it to swell up to twice its usual size. A clinch—a break—Roberts again weak. A short rally, in which Roberts appeared to revive, and got the best of the hitting. A clinch—Murphy was thrown.

*Fifteenth.*—Roberts made play with his left and was stopped. Murphy, cool and collected, awaiting patiently a chance to get in on Roberts' good eye—let out a little, failed, tried it again, and caught a "snorter" on the snout that started the purple fluid; but still he bored in and reached his mark slightly. A scramble, and both down, Roberts underneath.

*Sixteenth.*—Long sparring. Roberts weak again and having shots. Murphy on the defensive, cautious and wary. At length he popped Roberts a blinder, and got a good ugly one in return. Roberts made a clinch, and Murphy was thrown. At length he got home on Roberts' [illegible] a sickener—and the same again from the other, with some good slaughtering hitting. A clinch, and Murphy was thrown heavily.

*Seventeenth.*—Long sparring. Roberts reached Murphy's right ogle without any return. More sparring. Roberts led off, blows exchanged, Roberts' on nose and Murphy's on left eye. Murphy popped his left in on Roberts' good eye. No return. More sparring—at least, both went in to fighting, give and take the order. For about four minutes, nothing but hit and hit. In the end, after a very equal interchange of courtesies, a clinch took place, and Murphy was thrown heavily.

*Eighteenth.*—Sparring for some minutes, neither willing to risk a single point, Murphy contenting himself with stopping his opponent's blows, without trying very hard to force the fighting. Sparring still, until it had become quite tedious. At this time Murphy was the favorite, his length of reach enabling him to stop almost all Roberts' blows, except in close quarters, especially as Roberts, from fatigue, was hitting quite short. Roberts at length bored his way in, in spite of one or two very severe hits on the [illegible] eye, and got home on Murphy's neck and ear. A clinch and Murphy was down.

*Nineteenth.*—Roberts, after another long spell of sparring, delivered well on Murphy's snuffbox, without any return, and again visited the same establishment, wasting the claret. A rally—a break—Murphy industriously pegging away at Roberts' nut and ear, and Roberts giving hit for hit on the ear and on the neck. No flinching on either side. Roberts at last sent in a regular built smasher, which formed one fresh tap, and knocked the wind on Murphy's nose, staggering him slightly, and was following up his advantage when Murphy popped him in the left eye, a regular sickener. Roberts fought desperately to a close. A clinch, and Murphy was thrown. (Murphy most decidedly the favorite.)

*Twentieth.*—Long sparring, both men smiling—Roberts making rather a grotesque appearance, one spectator observing that his nob was "one-sided on *half a pig's foot.*" Murphy made a dash, and got well home on both Roberts' eyes without any return. Again, on the throat, napping a return on the neck. *Next visited Roberts' ribs, receiving a good blow on* the nut. Next he popped a good one on Roberts' better ogle, not escaping without a return on the mouth. A rally—Roberts forcing the fighting. Nothing but fighting for several minutes, each combatant desperately endeavoring to snatch the laurels of victory from the other. In the end, a clinch, and Murphy went down.

*Twenty-first.*—Roberts came up rather weak. Sparring for some time. Murphy cool as a cucumber. *Both let out at once, exchanging counters on the* neck. Roberts lunged out and missed; Murphy got well home on Roberts' breast. Roberts returned on the neck. Murphy gave Roberts a stinger on the right ear, and received again on the neck. Roberts let go his left, and caught a rattling anti-counter in the darkened eye, which set him staggering. Murphy followed up his chance and forced Roberts over on to the settee, falling heavily on him. At this time the seconds came forward and raised their men up and carried them to their respective corners, thus carrying out and acknowledging the referee's instructions.

*Twenty-second.*—Commenced with long sparring. Roberts got in a good one on his opponent's eye without return. Murphy planted his right on Roberts' ribs, but without much effect, the condition of his hand being such as to prevent its doing much execution. Roberts laughed at its want of force, and went in and dealt out several good ones about Murphy's head and ears, getting in return a fair number of good solid ones over in the region of his lost glim. A scramble, and Murphy down. This was the most exciting round during the whole contest, and Roberts getting the best of the hitting, drew forth shouts of applause from his corner. Roberts' stock rose in the market, and the feeling generally expressed was, that "Jack was as good as his master." Murphy had been the favorite all along.

*Twenty-third and last.*—Both men came to the scratch smiling, and looking bright and active. After some considerable time spent in sparring, Murphy got well home on Roberts' remaining eye, and no return. Next, Roberts sent in a heavy blow on Murphy's neck. Murphy returned on Roberts' ear, following it up by a straight one on the mug, and, closing with Roberts, threw him or drove him over on to the settee, then partially turned away from his fallen competitor, and was about to retire to his corner, when his second, carried away by the excitement, called out to him, "Hit him! hit him!" which he did, and Roberts' second claimed the fight, for the violation of the rules under which the fight was made, (the new rules of the P. R. A. of London.)

THE RESULT.

The referee decided immediately that Murphy had lost the fight by a foul blow. After a gallant and manly contest of *two hours and thirty-two minutes,* Roberts was declared the winner, he having fought for more than an hour and a quarter with one eye completely closed and the claret flying in all directions whenever Murphy touched the old sore. They both showed game to the back-bone.

### News from Texas.

Galveston dates to the 29th ult. have been received. There is very little news.

The United States surveying schooner *Arago* has returned to Galveston. Lieut. DeHaven still has charge of the operations of the Coast Survey in this district.

The schooner *James Williams*, with 80 hogsheads sugar, in crossing the bar at the mouth of the San Bernard, last week, sprung a leak, and put back with two feet water in the hold, causing the total loss of the sugar.

The Gonzales *Inquirer* states that in that county the planters are taking unusual pains this season, in preparing Sea Island cotton for market. Several of them have purchased the McCarthy gin, with the view of giving it a fair trial; and the result of the sales of the present crop will determine many of them on the subject or its future cultivation. The editor has seen samples from several plantations, which, it is the opinion of good judges will bring from 25 to 30 cents per pound. The bags are put up in a neat, substantial manner, and will weigh from 300 to 350 pounds.

At Galveston, the weather, since Sunday, has been exceedingly unfavorable for out-door operations. Ice continued to form in exposed situations during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The unusual coldness of the weather, although nothing would have been thought of it in regions further North, added to the effect of the Christmas holidays, was sufficient to paralyze almost all kinds of business.

## MARKET REPORTS.

**Markets**—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Jan. 15—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sell slowly at former prices.

BEESWAX—We heard that 1,500 lbs. American Yellow found a buyer at 26c.@26½c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is steadily but slowly reviving. Holders anticipate a good Spring trade, and are not any way anxious to sell at present. The stock is a moderate one, but it affords a fair assortment. Prices are unchanged. The enhanced value of the raw material tends to check the production, and to strengthen the confidence of factors.

CANDLES—Sperm are salable and steady at 38c.@40c. for plain, and 48c.@50c. for patent, ℔ lb. A *little more inquiry exists for Adamantine at 27c.@31c.* ℔ lb. Mould Tallow are quiet, but quoted steady at 16c.@17c. ℔ lb.

COAL—Foreign is plenty and heavy at $7 50 for Newcastle coarse; $8@$8 50 for Liverpool Orrel; *and $5@$5 50 for Picton,* ℔ chaldron. Anthracite is moderately inquired for and is procurable at $6 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered.

COFFEE—The demand has slightly improved, but no important change has occurred in prices. The sales since our last include about 400 packages Java at 14c.@14¼c.; 900 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 10¾c.@12½c.; 3,900 Rio, part at 11¼c.@11½c., and 250 Jamaica on terms not made public. The market closes with renewed vigor and decided firmness.

COPPER—The market is quiet, but prices are essentially unaltered.

COTTON—Holders are more willing sellers, at drooping rates; and, consequently, buyers operate with increased freedom. The sales have been to a fair extent at somewhat easier prices than those referred to in our last, though the decline is insufficient to be quoted.

FEATHERS—Live Geese are in slack request, and are down to 44c.@46c. for Prime Western, and 41c.@43c. for do. Southern, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands operated tamely and rather languidly, but subsequently attracted more attention from the home trade and from shippers, at slightly improved prices, the market closing steadily, with less pressing thereon, while the demand is increasing. The sales since our last reach about 10,700 bbls., chiefly at rates within the annexed range:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary State | $7 68¾ @ | 8 00 |
| Straight State | 8 00 @ | 8 06¼ |
| Favorite and Extra State | 8 06¼ @ | 8 25 |
| Mixed Western | 7 93¾ @ | 8 06¼ |
| Common to Good Indiana and Mich | 8 06¼ @ | 8 25 |
| Fancy Michigan | 8 25 @ | 8 37½ |
| Common to Good Ohio | 8 06¼ @ | 8 31¼ |
| Fancy Ohio | 8 31¼ @ | 8 37½ |
| Extra Ohio | 8 37½ @ | 9 75 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 8 50 @ | 9 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 8 50 @ | 8 75 |
| Extra Genesee | 9 00 @ | 11 00 |

Canadian remains about the same, with small sales of Superfine to best Extra, at $8@$9 75 ℔ bbl. Southern still favors buyers; sales since our last having amounted to about 2,200 bbls., at $8@$10 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling more freely at $5 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $3 37½@$3 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are dull and heavy at $3 37½@$3 12½ for sound layer, and $3 62½@$3 75 for do. Bunch, ℔ whole box; smaller packages in proportion. A cargo of slightly damaged raisins, recently received, has been purchased on speculation, a little below our quotations. Other articles are quiet at old figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and drooping. The demand is very limited for home use, and moderate for export. The sales since our last consist of about 11,300 bushels, including Canadian White, at $2 05; Western do. at [illegible]; and Southern do. at $1 90@$1 99 ℔ bushel. Holders are willing sellers, and prices are in favor of buyers, who are operating cautiously. Rye is more abundant and is steady at $1 30@$1 31 ℔ bushel—2,000 bushels sold. Barley is inactive and nominal. Oats are still freely offered and are procurable at 48c.@53c. for Western, and at 46c.@48c. for State, ℔ bushel. Corn is attracting more attention, at strengthening prices. The sales since our last add up about 25,000 bushels, closing at 91c.@93c. for old Western Mixed; 86c.@88c. for New Yellow and White, mostly Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—River is less inquired for, at $1@$1 12½ for shipment, and $1 12½@$1 25 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. The supply is not large, but is seemingly adequate to the wants of buyers.

HEMP—Remains precisely as last noticed.

HIDES—The demand is limited, but holders are firm, and prices are essentially unaltered. The stock is now up to about 55,000 of all kinds.

HOPS—Unchanged.

IRON—Scotch Pig is still quiet, but steady at former rates. Other kinds are partially neglected and somewhat nominal in value.

LATHS—Eastern are arriving and selling very slowly at $1 40@$1 50 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—We have nothing really new to notice in this line.

LEATHER—A fair inquiry exists for domestic tanned sole at previous quotations. Other descriptions are unaltered.

LIME—Has not varied.

MOLASSES—Exhibits no alteration. 300 bbls. New-Orleans found buyers at 48c.@49c., chiefly here at the latter rate, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quoted down to $3 87½@$3 ℔ 280 lbs., with a fair stock and very slack demand. A better inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine, at 41c.@42c., mostly at 41c.@41½c. ℔ gallon. The article is becoming more abundant. Tar is inactive and depressed. Common Rosin is in moderate demand, and is still held at $1 60 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are unchanged. Olive is a *little brisker, but not dearer.* Linseed is held with more firmness, at 88c.@90c. ℔ gallon, but is without much animation. Lard Oil is quiet at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and dearer—sales having been made to-day of about 85 bbls., in lots, at *$16 50@$16 75 for Mess, and $14 for Prime ℔ bbl.* Dressed Hogs are selling to a moderate extent, at 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are plenty, but salable and steady at 8½c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is pretty brisk and *buoyant at 8½c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Lard is moderately* active and firm. The sales since our last reach nearly 400 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, and on the decline, the sales since our last including 220 bbls. at from *$9@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$12 for do. Mess,* and $14@14 75 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, at from $18@$23 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are in demand, and are steady at $13@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, and is obtainable at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 23c.@27c. for Common to very good State, and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—The market is pretty active, and is quite firm, at $5@$5 62½, ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are inactive at unchanged prices.

SOAP—There were 100 boxes Castile taken at 11½c.

SPELTER—Is at 6½c.@6¾c. for Plates, ℔ lb, with a light stock and demand.

SPICES—Are rather sparingly dealt in, but are otherwise without any noticeable variation.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate and prices are firm, with sales of small lots of New-Orleans, in hhds., at previous figures; and 670 boxes Havana, in lots, at 8c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. We have no change of interest to notice in Refined.

TALLOW—Prime is now worth but 12½c.@13c. ℔ lb., and is dull thereat.

TEAS—Exhibit no new feature of interest.

TIN—Is quiet, but held with firmness; the stock is not a large or oppressive one.

TOBACCO—The business is not very extensive, especially in domestic, owing to the greatly reduced supplies in market. The demand, however, is fair, and prices are well supported. The sales since Friday include 64 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@12½c.; 38 cases Seed Leaf at 6½c.@14c.; 106 cases Florida at 10c.@30c.; and 150 bales Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—There have been only 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 35½c.@36c. ℔ gallon. 40 hhds. Drudge also changed hands at 30c., time, &c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was rather more produce offering, but the accommodation was ample, and rates were without any very noticeable improvement. We need not repeat quotations, as no important change has occurred therein since our last.

### Wholesale Produce Markets.

*Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

Butter is quite firm at our quotations. Lard has fallen off in price considerably during two weeks past.

In Potatoes there is a better feeling among dealers, but no advance in prices, except for New-Jersey Mercers, which are well up. Domestic Ducks are scarce and high. Venison Saddles have also advanced 2c. ℔ lb. Onions are in pretty good demand, especially bunch onions for shipment to the West Indies. These are tied upon straw 2½ lbs. to the bunch. The dealers now pay $3@$3 25 ℔ 100 bunches. Sweet Potatoes are somewhat scarce.

Apples are not changed, except good Spitzenbergs, which have gone up 25c. ℔ bbl. Good Pumpkins are quite scarce and bring good prices.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes—Nova Scotias, ℔ bushel | 60 | @ | 65 |
| Potatoes—Carters, ℔ bbl | $1 62 | @ | $1 75 |
| Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ℔ bbl | 2 00 | @ | 2 12 |
| Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl | 1 50 | @ | 1 62 |
| Potatoes—Pinkeyes, shipping, ℔ bbl | 1 50 | @ | 1 62 |
| Potatoes—Common, green, ℔ bbl | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| Potatoes—Western Red, ℔ bbl | 1 37 | @ | 1 50 |
| Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ℔ bbl | 3 00 | @ | 3 50 |
| Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ℔ bbl | 2 50 | @ | 3 00 |
| Onions—Red, ℔ bbl | 1 75 | @ | 1 87 |
| Onions—White, ℔ bbl | 2 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| Onions—Yellow, ℔ bbl | 1 87 | @ | 2 00 |
| Onions—℔ 100 bunches | 3 00 | @ | 3 25 |
| Cabbages—℔ 100 | 3 00 | @ | 5 00 |
| Cauliflowers—℔ dozen | 2 50 | @ | 3 00 |
| Celery—℔ dozen | 50 | @ | 1 00 |
| Squashes—Boston Marrow, ℔ bbl | 3 00 | @ | 3 50 |
| Pumpkins—Cheese, ℔ 100 | 8 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| Beets—℔ bbl | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| Carrots—℔ bbl | 1 12 | @ | 1 25 |
| Parsnips, ℔ bbl | 1 12 | @ | 1 25 |
| Turnips—White, ℔ bbl | 40 | @ | 62 |
| Turnips—Russia, ℔ bbl | 75 | @ | 75 |
| Apples—Newtown Pippins, ℔ bbl | 2 00 | @ | 4 00 |
| Apples—Fall Pippins, ℔ bbl | 2 00 | @ | 2 50 |
| Apples—Greenings (R. I.) | 1 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| Apples—Greenings, common, ℔ bbl | 1 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| Apples—Baldwins, ℔ bbl | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| Apples—Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl | 2 00 | @ | 2 50 |
| Apples—Russets, ℔ bbl | 1 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| Apples—Tolman Sweets, ℔ bbl | 1 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| Apples—Pound Sweets, ℔ bbl | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| Apples—Gilliflower, ℔ bbl | 1 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Further) ℔ bbl | 1 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| Apples—Common, var. sorts, ℔ bbl | 1 50 | @ | 1 75 |
| Cranberries, ℔ bbl | 12 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| Chestnuts, ℔ bushel | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| Hickory Nuts, ℔ bushel | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| Black Walnuts, ℔ bushel | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Butter, Orange Co., ℔ lb., in pails | 30 | @ | 34 |
| State, ℔ lb | 25 | @ | 28 |
| Ohio, ℔ lb | 18 | @ | 22 |
| Lard, in bbls | 11 | @ | 11½ |
| Cheese—State, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 10½ |
| Eggs—Fresh, ℔ doz | 25 | @ | 26 |
| Western, &c | 21 | @ | 22 |
| Poultry—Spring Chickens, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 14 |
| Fowls, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Bucks County, ℔ lb | 12½ | @ | 14 |
| Ducks—Domestic, ℔ lb | 18 | @ | 20 |
| Widgeon, ℔ pair | 50 | @ | 62 |
| Teal ℔ pair | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Black Ducks, ℔ pair | 50 | @ | 62 |
| Canvas Backs, ℔ pair | 1 50 | @ | 2 00 |
| Turkeys, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 16 |
| Geese, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 13 |
| Guinea Hens, ℔ pair | 50 | @ | 62 |
| Quail, ℔ doz | 1 87 | @ | 2 25 |
| Partridge, ℔ pair | 1 00 | @ | 1 12 |
| Venison, (saddles) ℔ lb | 14 | @ | 17 |
| Rabbits, young, each | 15 | @ | 16 |
| Pigeons, tame, ℔ doz | 1 50 | @ | 1 75 |
| Wild, ℔ doz | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Young Pigs, small, each | 1 50 | @ | 1 50 |
| Light Jersey Hogs, Corn fed, ℔ lb | 8½ | @ | 9½ |
| Bear's Meat, by whole, roasc, (entrails out) ℔ lb | 15 | @ | 20 |

### NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers,) 45 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO. & CO., (Manuf's,) 132 William-st., rear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., Imp. & Manf. 32 Warren-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. .......... 119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK .......... 442 Broadway.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

H. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,) 70 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND, 139 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers) .......... 34 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES KIRN & CO. (Importers) No. [illegible] Maiden-lane and No. 31 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.

HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO., Manuf. Eng., 20 Cliff-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer .......... 5 Platt-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. R. JACKSON, (successor to W. & R. Jackson & Pease,) [illegible] Beekman-st.

Iron, Railing, &c.

HORNUNG & SMITH, .......... [illegible] Wall-st.

Enameled Gas-Burners.

From [illegible] on hand, always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 305 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 139 East 18th-st., and 123 Bowery.

LYON Manufacturing Co.'s Otis' Patent, Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 308 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD .......... 120 Water-st.

Paints and Oils.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO. .......... 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

[illegible] 76 Fulton-st., 1st door below Gold.

Ship-bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO. .......... [illegible] Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of

HERRING & CO.'s Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent LA BELLE LOCK. .......... Depot 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

T. AHLBORN & CO., 54 Maiden-lane, and 30 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Imp's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

J. HOPKINS & BRO., (Importers) .......... 61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise economically at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Newspapers received by mail or otherwise.

## AUCTION SALES.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer. Store No. 30 North William-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE will sell, by virtue of several mortgages, the *line of stages known as the Catharine Ferry, Spring-st.* and 10th-av. line, on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, 10th-av. and [illegible], the horses, stages, wagons, sleighs, double and single harness, sleigh bells, &c., together with blacksmith and wheelwright shop, tools, anvils, bellows, lumber, iron, &c. &c.
JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

E. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—WILL SELL BY AUCTION on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, commencing at 6½ o'clock, a large and valuable collection of Illustrated, theological and standard books, to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited. The books are now open for examination, and catalogues are ready. Call and see them.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK.—On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Wall-st.—Large and peremptory sale of old wines and brandies, (150 cases and 1,500 gallons,) from an importer's stock, closing his business. Otard, Hennessy and Martell brandies, pale, brown, and golden sherries, Madeira's, ports, gin, rum, Scotch, Irish, and Monongahela whiskys, Havana segars.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SEGARS AT AUCTION.—THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, at No. 31 Nassau-st., consisting of large variety of Paper, Lead, and Boxes, from 25 to 1000, sold in lots to suit Purchasers. Dealers and private consumers will attend.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

PRINTER'S EQUIPMENTS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at No. 31 Nassau-st., consisting of valuable articles to the trade, and will be sold without any reserve. Consisting of press, types, frames, &c., &c.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, &C.—SAVAGE & PARKS will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 314 Broadway, (Gothic Hall,) the entire stock of a dealer declining business, comprising every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's furs.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Our readers will notice that A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on the 24th January, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, about 70 valuable pieces of property in the city of Brooklyn. The sale will be positive. It being an assignee's sale every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. Maps of the property can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Broad-st.

PURSUANT TO THE CONDITIONS OF the hypothecation of [illegible] shares of the capital stock of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, contained in a promissory note dated March 9, 1854, made by Henry Dwight, Jr., to the order of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, payable on the 1st day of April, 1855, which note is held by me, I shall sell the said stock at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock at noon. Dated Dec. 29, 1855. AZARIAH BOODY.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 35 and 37 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

## BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
jy18 '54-1awlyW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. FAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
s27 '54-1awlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 15, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
n22 '54-1awlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
jy10 '54-1awlyM

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11 '55-1awlyW Superintendent.

SAVING BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. Dividend at 5 per cent. on sums under $500 and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on or after Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be carried to credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 14th inst. will be allowed interest from 1st of January.
JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 173 ATLANTIC-ST.—Athenæum Buildings, Brooklyn, Jan. 3, 1856.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, will be paid to depositors on and after 19th inst., on all sums that have been deposited at least three months previous to Jan. 1. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from 1st inst. All deposits made by the 10th inst. will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M. and on Saturday evenings from 5 to 8.
C. DUNNING, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.—No. 351 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. and Wednesday's and Saturday's from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES B. KEELER, Vice-President.
H. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—No. 1 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 19th day of January will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
C. A. WHITNEY, Sec. [illegible], Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—96 Warren-st., New-York, third door from the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest [illegible] per cent. on sums from $5 to $500.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. [illegible], Vice-Presidents.
[illegible]
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

## FOR SALE.

[illegible] for sale at [illegible]

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD, to suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

FOR SALE.—An astronomical clock, (No. 1,384,) made for subscriber by E. J. Dent, of London, in 1848. Said clock has Graham's dead beat escapement, Dent's improved mercurial compensation pendulum, with Airy's case, [illegible] ... only run 3 to 4 months, and may be called new. Cost 60 guineas in London. Will be sold for $200; the original bill from Dent shown. Apply to JOSEPH KETCHUM, Jr., No. [illegible] Front-st., New-York, or to the subscriber at [illegible], Conn.
W. HILLHOUSE.

TO PARTIES CLOSING UP BUSINESS.—A gentleman holding some fine lands in the best wheat and timber land, well located in [illegible] counties and on the principal Railroads in Michigan, is willing to dispose of a joint interest in any section to a party wishing to locate and improve the property, or on the most favorable terms or would exchange a part of the same for a small stock of goods adapted to the Michigan market. For particulars, address with name and where to be found, A. B. C., Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST.—About 19 lots, with large and commodious mansion and carriage house, [illegible], between [illegible] avs. It is an admirable location for a Public Institution, private charity, or first-class country residence. 86th-st. is 100 feet wide, and the main avenue leading to Hurl Gate Ferry. These lots will be sold low and on favorable terms if applied for soon.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

EXCHANGE.—Jewelry, watch materials, and fancy goods taken in exchange for desirable building lots, only a short distance from this City, and in a [illegible] locality. The above lots will also be sold cheap for cash. For particulars, inquire of DAVID SOLOMON, No. 16 Chrystie-st., first floor.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.—The elegant and commodious house on the corner of Gates and Clinton avs., Brooklyn, [illegible]. The lots are 77x100 feet. Possession given at any time to suit the purchaser. Will be sold low on immediate application.
J. A. H. BELL, No. 160 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. [illegible] Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 50 feet; lot 25 by 100. Gas, wash-room, water-closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D. HERVILLY, No. 18 [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE—In the city of Hudson, N. Y., built of brick in the best manner, three-story high, 15 rooms, gas in every room, good well of water in yard; fruit of the best varieties. Corner lot, size 100 feet by 125. Also, two good farms six miles from Hudson, on a road leading from Hudson to Blue Stores. For further information or terms, address JOHN M. CROFTS, No. 28 Warren-st., Hudson, N. Y.

## HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A small house, or part of a house with a respectable family, for a small family; the house must have gas, bath, location either in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to STERRATT, KINGON & CO., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

HOUSE WANTED.—A small house, or part of a house, in the upper part of the City. Rent not to exceed $500 per annum. Possession 1st of May next. Address A., Daily Times Office.

FACTORY BUILDING WANTED on LEASE.—Situated west of Broadway, between 20th and 30th sts. Address R. G. L., at the office of this paper, stating terms, size of building, locality, &c.

## TO LET.

TO DEALERS.—In Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Wholesale Clothing, &c.—TO LET, the lofts running through from No. 93 [illegible] to No. [illegible] Spruce-st., a few doors east of the Park, being 125 feet in length, entrance on either street. The store is built in the most substantial manner, and the light is superior. Possession immediately. For terms, &c., inquire, apply to B. M. WHITLOCK, No. 61 Front-st.

A GOOD CHANCE.—For any one wanting to hire a house cheap, three houses in 48th-st., new, with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, *baths, gas, &c., the very best kind of* [illegible] finished in complete order; will be let at [illegible] Inquire of
D. DORITY, No. 41 Barclay-st., New-York.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suitable for every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

LOWER PART TO LET.—Of house No. [illegible] West 19th-st., from now to May 1, and [illegible]; two parlors, large kitchen, two sleeping rooms, cellar, gas, &c. After May the whole house is to let, suitable for a large family or boarding house. Call on J. M. CORWIN, dry goods, No. 207 8th-av.

LOTS TO LEASE.—For 12 years; 5 lots on 29th-st., south side, between the 7th and 8th avs.; will be rented for a lumber or coal yard, the company paying all taxes and assessments. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Cliff-st.

## BOUNTY LANDS.

IOWA LAND OFFICE.—DAKIN & TRACY, General Land Agents, Fort Atkinson, Iowa. Land Warrants located and land bought and sold on commission, or (if preferred) for a share of the profits. Collections made throughout Northern Iowa, and the amount remitted at current rate of exchange. Loans negotiated, money invested, and taxes paid.
Refer to E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad; DRAKE & BRAINERD, HOLMES, VALENTINE & BURNS, and LAWRENCE & Co., New-York; [illegible], Boston; [illegible], Rutland, Vt.
For further particulars please address as above, or in care of G. MANNING TRACY, No. 45 Pine-st., N. York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. H. BONES, Notary Public, Co. & Commissioner, and Commissioner of all the States, No. [illegible] Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. H. B.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly executed. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS—BOUGHT AND SOLD—On the most favorable terms, by
KIRTLAND & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

## COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL AT RETAIL.—THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY are prepared to furnish Lackawanna Coal suitably broken and screened for domestic purposes, and delivered free of cartage from Company's yards [illegible], corner of Gouverneur and Front sts.; corner 18th-st. and [illegible] av.; and [illegible]. Orders will be received and application may be made, or at the office No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

## FINANCIAL.

[illegible] BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST. [illegible] CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE. CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds (Water Loan). CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds (Water Loan). CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds. CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds. CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds. CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 63 William-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT.—Statement showing the true condition of the SAINT NICHOLAS BANK of New-York City, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855.

RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts ... [illegible] ... Total ... [illegible]

LIABILITIES. [illegible]

[illegible] JOS. W. CORLIES, President, and ARCH. PARKHURST, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of the 29th day of December, 1855 (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, requiring the same) according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said Bank is an Associated Bank, and is located in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a banking-house for the transaction of its business and that the business thereof is transacted at such location.

JOS. W. CORLIES, President.
ARCH. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed by both deponents, this 15th day of January, 1856, before me, [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, on Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855.

RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts ... [illegible] Total ... $10,965,639 ...

LIABILITIES. Capital ... $3,000,000 00 ... Total ... $10,965,639 ...

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss: WM. A. BOOTH, President, and ROBERT S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, an associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

WM. A. BOOTH, President.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 5th day of January, 1856. N. C. EVERITT, Commissioner of Deeds.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of [illegible] with additional provision of a sinking fund. These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railways on the continent. [illegible] The attention of all parties proposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st. or T. T. MERWIN, No. 30 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 29, 1855.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business as may be presented for consideration at that time. The polls for said election will be open between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to the 23d of January, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Incorporation. By order of the President and Managers. A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK of LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. Payable in sums from £1 upward, at [illegible]. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. R. R. Co., 42d-st. and 2d-av., New-York, Jan. 4, 1856. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, February next, at the Office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 2d-av., from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from date until after the election. By order. R. C. ROGERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 11, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 353 Broadway, corner Howard-st., on TUESDAY, 22d inst. Poll open from 1 until 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BONDS.—Clinton Line Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds. Clinton Line Extension Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds. Crawford County, Tenn., 6 per cent. Bonds. $20,000 Louisiana City 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds. For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

$5,000 TO $7,000 WANTED.—On bond and mortgage on first-class improved property in this City, worth three times the amount. A line addressed to H. G. W., Daily Times Office, will meet attention.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by S. C. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

## INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York. OFFICES Nos. 17 CANAL-ST. AND 21 WILLIAM-ST. Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 11 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E. J. Smith, | J. W. Brown, | John Hooper, |
| John Bruce, | J. Pecare, | S. Livesay, |
| Cha's Jenkins, | D. D. Whitney, | W. M. [illegible], |
| Ab'm Wakeman, | T. T. Sheppard, | E. H. Nichols, |
| J. M. Whitney, | T. B. Burger, | J. Wintringer, |
| Th. Morton, | A. W. Ross, | D. Collamore, |
| Calvin Condit, | B. A. Mayerson, | R. McClellan, |
| A. Banning, | T. Dwight, | John Morrison, |
| James Reeves, | C. S. Parsons, | Jas. Miller, |
| W. M. Dodge, | David Green, | H. J. Liscomb, |
| R. McFeely, | Nelson Samuels, | Wm. Ebbotts, |
| [illegible], | Cyrus H. Loutrel, | M. H. Smith, |
| E. G. Hatfield, | Henry David, | N. Worley, |
| | Washington Mills. | |

And at a subsequent meeting E. J. Smith, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE TO POLICY HOLDERS.—In pursuance of a Special Order of the Supreme Court made upon public notice to all concerned, the Receiver has concluded an arrangement with the Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London, with Agency in Jersey City, for the reinsurance of all the policies of the Mechanics' which were outstanding on the 17th December, 1855, at 12 M. By this arrangement any persons holding policies at the time the Receiver was appointed, to wit, Dec. 5, and which have since been canceled, may be reinsured in the Equitable by returning the Receiver's Certificate awarded for the unearned premiums, and the Equitable have further agreed, in the case of all persons then insured, who may wish to cancel their policies before their expiration, to accept such surrender and cancelment, and return to them the unearned premium due thereon. Any further information that policy holders may desire, will be given at the Office of the Receiver, No. 271 Broadway, Mystery No. 13, or at that of Mr. T. G. HOLBROOKE, No. 11 Wall-st. JOHN JAY, Receiver.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Six horse; boiler, ten-horse; all in complete running order, nearly new. Apply at once at No. 40 Barclay-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND. Office of the [illegible] Fire Ins. Co., New-York, Dec. 31, 1855. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of Jan. next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 WALL-ST., JAN. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have this day declared a dividend of forty-eight per cent. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of six and [illegible] per cent. on all the capital stock, payable to the shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of six per cent., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed one million of dollars.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles H. Russell, | Josiah Oakes, |
| Daniel B. Fearing, | Joseph Gaillard, Jr., |
| William H. Russell, | Jas. M. Waterbury, |
| Augustine C. Downing, | George Curtis, |
| Gazaway B. Lamar, | George T. Adee, |
| Wm. Butler Duncan, | John J. Astor, Jr., |
| N. H. Wolfe, | Fred'k A. Delano, |
| Isaac Townsend, | Abraham Bell, |
| James Warren, | Daniel Drake Smith, |
| Arthur Leary, | Frederic G. Foster, |
| Mortimer W. Hamilton, | Caleb Hall, |
| Denning Duer, | Robert S. Hone, |
| John Stewart, Jr., | Samuel V. Hoffman, |
| Robert B. Minturn, | Jacob Anthony, Jr., |
| Reuben Withers, | J. P. Giraud Foster, |
| Edward C. Center, | John A. C. Gray, |

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. P. CURRY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on and after the 21st inst., during the hours of business at the Bank, upon all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and less than Five Hundred Dollars, and four per cent. per annum upon all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst.

All interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor as principal.

This Bank is open for the transaction of business every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAY from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on all sums under Five Hundred Dollars, and five per cent. on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars, which shall be deposited for at least three months previous to July next.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company to the 30th November, 1855, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main line and Tuscarawas Extension, in the Bonds of the Company payable on the 1st day of January, 1867, with interest semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent., on the first day of July and January, in the City of New-York. The above dividend will be paid to Stockholders registered in New-York, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on the 1st of February next, and to other Stockholders at the same time at the Office of the Company in Cleveland.

(Signed.) E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.
OFFICE OF C. & P. R. R. Co., Jan. 2, 1856.
The Transfer Books of the Company are now opened.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, Jan. 10, 1856.

THE TRUSTEES—Have THIS DAY, pursuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the Six Months ending 31st December last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st January. The interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK—SIXTH-AVENUE, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1856.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under; and upon all sums above five hundred dollars at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Bank open daily for Deposits and Drafts, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.

WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.
W. R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN RANDALL, }

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.—New-York, Jan. 10, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, and less than $500, and 4 per cent. per annum on all sums $500 and upwards, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January inst., will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, during hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1. The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 128 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 9, 1856.

AN EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared payable in stock, from the surplus earnings of the Company, to such as were Stockholders, respectively, on the 31st day of December last. Said new issue of Stock to be entitled to dividends from 1st inst.

Stockholders registered on the Books of the Company in New-York, will be paid on and after the 21st inst., at the Banking Office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

All fractional shares will be paid in Cash.
By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank of two millions of dollars, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday the 7th day of January next at the banking-house No. 108 Broadway. At the same time and place interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, up to the 1st day of January next, will be paid on the partial or full payments on the increased capital stock of one million of dollars. The transfer books will be closed from Wednesday the 26th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the six months ending 31st ult., of twelve per cent. viz. five per cent. in cash, and seven per cent. in stock, payable on and after the 28th inst.

On stock standing upon the books in New-York, prior to the 1st inst., the dividend will be paid by Messrs. ATWOOD & CO., Transfer Agents, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York; on other stocks at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee. JOHN CATLIN, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1856.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend has been declared of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, payable in cash, clear of State tax; also a dividend in common stock on the preferred and common stock of four per cent., payable and deliverable on the 4th of February next.

By order of the Board of Managers.
S. BRADFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Barclay-st., corner of College-place.

DIVIDEND.—Jan. 2, 1856.—The President and Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1856.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock, from the profits of the last six months, payable in Cincinnati on demand, or at the Office of the Company in New-York, on and after the 15th inst. By order.
W. GREENE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February inclusive.
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the net earnings of the road, payable on after the 10th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway. FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1856.

BANK OF AMERICA.—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of (4) four per cent. for the current 6 months ending 31st inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next, until which day the transfer books will remain closed. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 14th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 298 Pearl-st.—New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 10th inst.
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the net profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1856. By order of the Board. E. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—Semi-annual interest (3½ per cent.) will be paid to stockholders of the HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway.
W. F. FORSTER, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand. B. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Directors of the above Institution have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twenty per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.—New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. has been declared this day, payable on the 10th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. W. [illegible], Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Directors of the above Institution have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. payable to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America on and after Tuesday, Jan. 15.

## MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultation.

W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 20 Walker-st., near Broadway.

FOR WORMS.

Few medicines are so calculated to clear the system of worms and the mucus in which they are engendered, and simultaneously promoting the general health, as Dr. Feery's Vermifuge or Dead Shot. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; D. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. GARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, at his rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders in all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under Ricord himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state, that Ricord's practice in sexual derangements is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copaiva, cubeba, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Patentee and Proprietor of the Triesemar, a practical medical work, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY; or, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results arising from early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses; also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 260 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other Papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's Weekly: "DEAFNESS.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, in cases of Deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured, whose cases were considered hopeless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country. It being, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease." Be particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. E. HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. [illegible] Arch-st., Philadelphia.

DR. CORBETT, No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest success. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the worst of those cases that [illegible] fear of discovery. His attentions for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the first attack took up its abode therein. Office hours from 6 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

CURED.—Of a violent Cough and Spitting Blood, by applying the Camphorated Transparent Plaster to the Chest, and taking the Cough Anodyne.—G. H. Birdsall, Judge of the Marine Court; [illegible] Kellogg, Hudson River Railroad; J. B. Brown, Wine [illegible]; E. Lumber Dealer. [illegible] E. NEWMAN, Proprietor. In a Physician over 30 years' practice, [illegible] Hudson-st.

## RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE, COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, TO TAKE EFFECT MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. Express Mail.—Leave Buffalo 5 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 7 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 6:15 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. Lightning Express.—Leave Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 9:30 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. Night Express.—Leave Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 6 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., Chicago [illegible] P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 8 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

MAIL TRAIN.

At 9:15 A. M., and Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 2:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.—The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:30 A. M. and 1:05 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9:30 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Poughkeepsie at 7:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:20 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 1 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be reopened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers.
J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 5:20 P. M.; take care of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M.; lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 9 A. M. for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($21 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, of New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued. EMIGRANT LINES. At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. as usual.
IRA BLISS, Agent.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—In consequence of ice in the Delaware, the 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Trains from New-York for Philadelphia, and the 6½ and 10½ A. M. from Philadelphia, will run to and from Kensington Station until further notice.

## IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON.—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ¼ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

## LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision, [illegible] for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one lens. FRANKS, Patentee, No. 1 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the ATLANTIC, Capt. West; PACIFIC, Capt. Eldridge; ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock. These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | | FROM LIVERPOOL. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday, Nov. 28 | 1855 | Saturday, Dec. 1 | 1855 |
| Wednesday, Dec. 12 | 1855 | Saturday, Dec. 15 | 1855 |
| Wednesday, Dec. 26 | 1855 | Saturday, Dec. 29 | 1855 |
| Saturday, Jan. 5 | 1856 | Saturday, Jan. 12 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Jan. 19 | 1856 | Wednesday, Jan. 23 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Feb. 2 | 1856 | Wednesday, Feb. 6 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Feb. [illegible] | 1856 | Wednesday, Feb. [illegible] | 1856 |
| Saturday, Mar. [illegible] | 1856 | Wednesday, Mar. [illegible] | 1856 |
| Saturday, Mar. [illegible] | 1856 | Wednesday, Mar. [illegible] | 1856 |
| Saturday, Mar. [illegible] | 1856 | Wednesday, Apr. 2 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Apr. 12 | 1856 | Wednesday, Apr. 16 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Apr. 26 | 1856 | Wednesday, Apr. 30 | 1856 |
| Saturday, May 10 | 1856 | Wednesday, May 14 | 1856 |
| Saturday, May 24 | 1856 | Wednesday, May 28 | 1856 |
| | | Wednesday, June 11 | 1856 |

For freight or passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

NOTICE.—THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS will resume their weekly sailings in February, 1856. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched fortnightly to Liverpool, from New-York and Boston alternately.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Shannon. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

| | |
|---|---|
| ASIA, Lott, leave Boston | Wednesday, Jan. 16. |
| CANADA, Lang, leave Boston | Wednesday, Jan. 23. |
| AMERICA, Shannon, leave Boston | Wednesday, Jan. 30. |
| AFRICA, Harrison, leave New-York | Wednesday, Feb. 6. |
| ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston | Wednesday, Feb. 13. |
| PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York | Wednesday, Feb. 20. |

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BELGIAN TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP.—The steamers comprising this line are the following:

BELGIQUE, A. H. L. TACK, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, E. POUGIN, Commander.
LEOPOLD I., A. MICHEL, Commander.
DUC DE BRABANT.
CONGRES.

The splendid and powerful new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, 2,500 tons, A. H. L. TACK, Commander, will sail from New-York for Antwerp, stopping at Southampton, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of passage in first cabin $90. No freight received after Thursday, Jan. 31, and no bills of lading signed or parcels received on the day of sailing. No berths secured until paid for. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be marked, "Below," with passenger's address, and sent on board the day before sailing. An experienced Surgeon on board. For freight or passage in first Cabin, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

For passage in the second Cabin and Steerage apply to SABEL & CORTIS, No. 69 Fulton-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander. NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander. GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH....Saturday, 26th January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK....Saturday.
GLASGOW....Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin ... $130
Price of Passage—Second Cabin ... 75

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, 7th.

For freight or passage, apply to M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

P. S.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail March [illegible].

## OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent of this make, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS. 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, via PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on MONDAY, Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from their foot of Warren-st., North River the well-known and favorite steamship ST. LOUIS, Lieutenant CHARLES E. BOGGS. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN GATE, Captain A. V. H. La[illegible], which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. R.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION.—[illegible] pounds of Baggage Free—all over 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the mail—500 miles shorter than any other route.

Through rates of fare to San Francisco.

First Cabin ... $175
Second Cabin ... 125
Steerage ... 75

The splendid double engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on THURSDAY, Jan. 24, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease, and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties, and not the slightest interruption to the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The first-class steamship AUGUSTA, THOS. LYON, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer ALABAMA, GEO. R. SCHENCK, Commander, will succeed the above.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, will begin to receive freight MONDAY, Jan. 21, and sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 4 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents.
NOTICE.—Office removed from No. 31 Broadway to No. 12 Park-place.

## ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 81 Water-st.

IN THE ST. LOUIS CIRCUIT COURT.—October Term, 1855—Jan. 2, 1856.—EUNICE D. VAN WAGONER, plaintiff, against GARRET S. VAN WAGONER, defendant.—Extract of Judgment and Decree of Divorcement.—Upon the pleadings and proofs, the Court having duly heard and considered the same, doth find from such proofs that said plaintiff is an innocent and injured person. It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court, that the said plaintiff be absolutely and forever divorced from the bonds of matrimony, by her contracted with said defendant, and that she be restored to all the rights and privileges of an unmarried person. WILLIAM J. HAMMOND, Clerk.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of [illegible] SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, [illegible] from the Hudson River to the East River [illegible] the City of New-York. [illegible]

[illegible]

GEO. E. SMITH,
CLARENCE D. SACKETT, } Commissioners.
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING of SIXTY-FOURTH STREET, from the Hudson River to the East River [illegible] the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN NATHAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 81 Chambers-street, [illegible] room, in this City, on or before the 16th day of February, 1856.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 26th day of January, 1856.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situated in the said City, between the line of the East River and the easterly line or side of the 5th-av. and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 64th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof. And also all those other pieces or parcels of land situated in said City, between the westerly line of the 5th-av. [illegible] Eighth-avenue and the line of the Hudson River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of Sixty-fourth-street to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in said City, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN NATHAN,
F. G. HOWARD, } Commissioners.
J. W. ALLEN,

New-York, Dec. 10, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY against ANN SWAN, CHARLOTTE GODWIN, in her own right and as Executrix of the will of Samuel Swan, Daniel Godwin, Charles H. Swan, Eunice Ann Swan, Alfred [illegible] Swan, John Swan, and Eliza his wife, Silas Constant, and Caroline E. his wife, James R. Walter, George Chesterman, Thomas G. Leroy, David Smith, Charles Jordan, George W. Miller, John P. Yelverton, William H. Popham, Mark Spencer, William Jackson, Joseph Olive, Francis B. Morgan, Frederick Hornby.—To JOHN SWAN, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 77 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 8, 1855. RICHARD WYNKOOP, Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. B.—The summons and complaint were filed Dec. 1, 1855. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York. WILLIAM F. ABENDROTH, Jr., AUGUSTUS ABENDROTH and JOHN ABENDROTH against WILLIAM HILLIER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his Office No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and fourteen dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the 20th day of [illegible] 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 24, 1855. AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of December, 1855.

AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—According to law, to all persons having claims against WALTER DONGAN, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors of the will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of PETER D. LAFORGE, in the town of Castleton, Richmond County, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 18, 1855.

PETER D. LAFORGE,
RICHARD DONGAN, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HIRAM B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. BISHOP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of residence, corner of North 7th and 5th sts., in the city of Brooklyn, Eastern District, on or before the 7th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 28, 1855. FRANCIS STEINMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HIRAM B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY ALLEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 159 Greenwich-st., third floor, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated Aug. 27, 1855.
FREDERICK W. ALLEN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS V. B. KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of E. C. EMBREE, No. 51 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 28, 1855.
SALLY L. KANE, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD MERRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of W. K. THORN, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1855.
JOHN McLAREN, Administrator, with will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HIRAM B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. SWEENEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of P. CASSIDY, Nos. 106 and 108 Plymouth-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 3, 1855.
PHILIP McENTEE,
PATRICK CASSIDY, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH KIRKPATRICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of WILLIAM RITCHIE, No. 107 Twenty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-first day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1855.
SARAH KIRKPATRICK, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN [illegible] RAGH, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER & H. JACKSON, No. 182 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1855.
MARIA BROOKE, Administratrix.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Book-Binders. Counting-houses are supplied with everything in our line at the lowest prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1856. Orders receive prompt attention.

The New-York Daily Times

## A BUDGET OF HORRIBLE STORIES.

Murder—Suicide—Outrage—Accident.

IN MICHIGAN.

The Michigan papers relate the particulars of the self-destruction of Mr. John R. Morris, formerly of Batavia, at Charlotte, Eaton Co., in that State. The following is the shocking story:

Mr. Morris had been for the last three months laboring under an aberration of the intellect, and had several times wandered into the woods at night, causing a turn-out of the citizens for the purpose of finding him. On the day previous to the suicide, he remained in his room during nearly the whole day, with the door fastened.

About 6 o'clock in the evening, his adopted son, Mr. John Morris, asked at the door for admission, when the old gentleman stated that as soon as he had taken some opium he would open the door, at the same time intimating that he intended to take enough to put him into his last sleep. His son remonstrated with him in every way that he could, but the door was not unfastened until the opium was taken. As Mr. John Morris opened the door to pass in, the old man, who had stationed himself close behind the door, struck him a severe blow over the forehead with a piece of iron, which, stunning him considerably, and cutting quite a gash in his forehead, caused him to desist from entering the room at that time. In a few minutes afterwards, the old man jumped out of the bedroom window, in his stocking feet, (the ground was covered with snow,) and ran for the woods.

About 3 o'clock in the evening some of the neighbors succeeded, by following his tracks, in finding him under the log-way at a saw-mill, known as Mud Mill, about a mile and a half out of the village. Had he remained there an hour longer, it is thought he would have frozen to death, as he was already quite stupid from the effects of the opium. Getting him home comfortably to bed, it was hoped that the stupefying effects of the opium would keep him quiet during the rest of the night. But about 2 o'clock in the morning, he arose, went to the closet and took out his razor. His wife, Mrs. Morris, who slept in the room, saw the razor movement, and earnestly besought him to give the razor to her. Placing his foot against the door, and leaning against it, he with one stroke severed the right half of his neck, cutting from the back bone to the windpipe. Mrs. Morris, who stood within about four feet of him, and seeing that the horrid deed was about to be committed, instantly shrieked for help, but too late, for, just as Mr. John Morris, the son, partially pushed open the door to enter, the gushing blood fell through upon him. The victim closed up the razor, placed it in his left hand, and fell upon the floor and expired.

### Frightful Murder at Canajoharie.

Through a gentleman from the West, we learn that Thomas Lannigan, of Canajoharie, was arrested at 11 o'clock on Monday, for having beaten in his wife's skull with an axe, while in a fit of jealousy. Mrs. Lannigan was in very feeble health, having been confined to her bed for some months past. Lannigan was known to have said that he would take her life, and when arrested, said exultingly, "I said I would do it, and I have."—*Albany Register.*

### Catholic Outrage at St. Sylvester, Canada.

The Niagara *Mail* publishes an account of a late diabolical attempt at St. Sylvester, Lower Canada, to throw off the Railway train containing a force of military and police sent to arrest the murderers of Mr. Corrigan, a respectable Protestant farmer, who, while acting as judge at an agricultural fair had given a decision displeasing to certain Irish Catholics, who waylaid and murdered in the most brutal manner, by beating and cutting him, and jumping on him until they burst his bowels out. The murderers, who are said to belong to a lodge of ribbon-men, and who are well-known, have hitherto set the law at defiance, and nothing short of an armed expedition seemed able to take them, protected as they appear to be by many of the inhabitants of St. Sylvester. Their last attempt was, as we see, to destroy the Railway train.

### The Shawmut-Avenue Tragedy in Boston.

In the Municipal Court, at Boston, on Monday, the Grand Jury returned bills of indictment against Edward G. Coburn and Benj. F. Dalton for the manslaughter of the young man Wm. Sumner. Prior to the reading of the indictment, the District-Attorney stated in the Court that the examination of the case by the Grand Jury had taken a great deal of time, and many additional witnesses, not called in the Police Court, were examined.

The prisoners both pleaded not guilty, with a firm and emphatic voice, and, on motion of S. D. Parker, Esq., their counsel, the Court fixed the bail of each at $8,000.

### Dreadful Accident at Philadelphia.

This morning a man named S. Stackpole, a machinist, who was employed at the Industrial Works on Bush Hill, had his left arm nearly torn out of the socket by its being caught in the belting. Before the machinery could be stopped he was whirled around several times. It is feared he is also internally injured. He is from Lowell, Mass. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, 15th inst.*

Burned Alive.—A letter in the New-Orleans *Picayune*, dated Dec. 25, written from Lexington, Miss., says:

A daughter of a very worthy gentleman, while riding on horseback to visit a neighbor, was assaulted by a negro man, who made the most hellish attempt to violate her person. She struggled in his demoniac grasp and until her strength was exhausted, until she was sadly bruised and lacerated, when a gentleman came in sight. The negro fled, and the gentleman carried the almost inanimate girl to her father's house. After depositing her there, he raised the alarm, and the people hurried out to hunt the negro. They were not long in finding him. He belonged to the Wade estate. They brought him into the town of Lexington, and then, in the most public street, chained him to a stake and burned him alive! It is thought the young lady will not survive her injuries.

Burned to Death.—A dreadful and fatal accident occurred this morning to an Irish servant girl, whose name we have not yet learned, residing in the family of Mr. Hecknoth, No. 20 Camden-street. The unfortunate girl was engaged building the morning fire, when her dress caught and she was quickly in flames and rushing about the room shrieking in a most heart-rending manner. The folks in the house hastened to her assistance, but too late. The poor girl was burned almost to a crisp, and survived only about one hour after the sad occurrence.—*Baltimore Republican, 15th.*

Mysterious Death.—A countryman, supposed to be from Crete, Will County, was found dead last night on State street, a short distance the other side of Twelfth-street. He was coming in with a load of game, and was found with his neck broke, and his load,—wagon box and all—turned upon top of him. Whether he was murdered and then this ruse resorted to to lead to the belief that he met his death accidentally, or whether such really was the case, there seemed to be no method of ascertaining. *Not a cent of money or a scrap of paper to tell who he was, was found upon him.*—Chicago Citizen, 9th.

The last Census of the State of Illinois shows a total population of 1,300,351.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday.

Supreme Court Circuit.—Nos. 5, 17, 158, 204, 215, 6, 231 to 234, 236 to 265.

Superior Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 95, 26, 212, 99, 219, to 231, 234, 231 to 236, 208, 240.

Superior Court—Nos. 7, 133 to 234, 239, 246, 259, 265, 266, 276, 279, 226, 225, 268, 169, 215 to 218, 229, 231, 234, 236 to 234, 236 to 248, 270.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 215 to 226, 55, 80. *Part II.*—Nos. 190, 192, 203 to 214.

### THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Jan. 15.

Before Hon. Justices Bosworth and Woodruff.

*Catharine N. Forrest vs. Edwin Forrest.*—Yesterday morning, before the argument in this case was continued, at the General Term, the point submitted to His Honor Chief-Justice Oakley, as to who objected to the question asked on the trial, as to what was Capt. Calcraft's object in going to visit Mrs. Robinson, was argued by Messrs. O'Conor and Van Buren. By the present bill of exceptions, it appears that Mr. O'Conor objected to having this question asked, while he claimed and obtained leave to put a similar question to a female witness of the defendant. Mr. Van Buren therefore made it one of his principal points in the motion for a new trial, claiming that the Court at one stage of the proceedings decided in one way, and again decided a similar case directly to the contrary, and therefore on one of these points the Court must have decided wrong.

It will be remembered that it was stated in yesterday's Times that Mr. O'Conor had made an affidavit denying that he had made any objection to the question, but that Captain Calcraft himself made the objection to answering the question, and that he was excused by the Court on totally different grounds from those admitting the testimony of the defendant's witness. Mr. Van Buren, however, made an affidavit that the facts were as they appeared in the bill of exceptions.

After a somewhat long and spirited argument, his Honor stated that he had nothing to guide him except the newspaper reports and his own minutes, which did not specify the particular point in question. The counsel having sworn to directly contrary facts, it was impossible for him to say who was right and who was wrong. He should, therefore, set aside both affidavits, and they must agree upon some other ground, and submit it to him.

The counsel then went to the General Term, where Mr. O'Conor continued reviewing the points of the appellant, though without bringing out anything which has not already in substance been given before. On Mr. O'Conor's conclusion, Mr. Van Buren answered a portion of his arguments, and continued speaking until the hour of adjournment.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Monday, Jan. 14.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

In the Court on Monday, Edward Haley pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Officer [illegible] of the Twenty-first Ward, by firing a gun loaded with ball at him, on Oct. 3. Sentence deferred.

Four youths, named Garrison, Jones, Malone and McKay pleaded guilty to an assault and battery, in discharging firearms at James Wilson. The Judge said he had received several letters of recommendation from prominent citizens on behalf of the accused, and, in consideration of their youth, he should deal leniently with them. After a due admonition he discharged them.

Charles Meyers pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. The Court suspended judgment.

William Smith, a genteel looking man, was charged with grand larceny. On the 5th December he was found in the house No. 83 Canal-street, with his hand in the private bureau of Mr. Lake, of the firm of Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake. He was taken to the Tombs, and nothing was found on his person.

Mr. Spencer defended him in the most able manner, but the Jury found him guilty.

The Judge sentenced him to one year in the Penitentiary.

BURGLARY.

Charles E. Stuart was tried for burglary, but the evidence was so feeble that the case could not proceed, and the Jury were instructed by the Court to find a verdict of Not Guilty.

GRAND LARCENY.

William Thompson, a colored youth, was tried for stealing clothing from a colored man named Francis. He was found guilty of petit larceny, and was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

William Marshall, Charles Howard and John Carter were charged with assaulting and robbing James Duffey, in Cherry-street, on Dec. 1. The particulars of the case will be gathered from the following evidence:

*James Duffey* examined—I live at No. 3 Elm-street; I work in a coal-yard; I know Marshall; he keeps a liquor store; I was in his place on Dec. 1; I had left my work; it was on a Saturday night; I went in after two men who were working in the same yard with me; we went to Mr. Lahey's in Cherry-street; we had something to drink and played a few games at cards; we left Lahey's about nine o'clock; in about an hour after I went back to Marshall's and called for a drink; there were some words between me and Marshall, and he ordered me out; as I was going out I received a blow in the neck; I fell down on the curbstone and cut my head badly; I did not see who struck me; Carter and Howard got atop of me as I was rising; they tried to hold me down; I was getting up when Marshall came and struck me and knocked me down; he held me down, while Carter and Howard cut my pocket and took every cent of my money.

*By a Juror*—I had had six glasses to drink in three hours; I had beer and brandy to drink; I was rather drunk; there was nobody in the house but the three prisoners, myself, and the witness I have got; I had three dollars and a half in one sum, and fifteen shillings in another; I had spent about two shillings out of it altogether; I had the money in the outside pocket of my overcoat; part of it was a packet of pennies, which fell out of my pocket and broke; the pennies rolled away; Howard and Carter said to Marshall, "Hold on to the son of a b—h, till we pick the pennies up;" when they had picked up every penny, they all went into Marshall's and locked the door; then two policemen came up, and asked me what was the matter; my witness told them I had been robbed.

The prisoners were skillfully defended by Messrs. F. D. Loucks and Van Hosen.

*By Mr. Loucks*—I had no money at 5 o'clock that afternoon, except the fifteen shillings I spoke of, and which I earned during the week by carrying in coal; I was paid about 6½ o'clock, three days wages, $3 50; I was paid two one-dollar bills and the rest in pennies; I cannot tell where I earned the fifteen shillings for putting in coal; I cannot tell when I earned it; it might have been a week or two, or only a day or two before; I put coal in, in John-street, near the river; I might have stated at some other time how long before it was that I got the fifteen shillings; the first place I went to after being paid my three days' wages was Mr. Lahey's; he keeps a liquor store; I did not drink there; I went next up to Mr. Marshall's; I did not drink at that time; I then went again to Lahey's and drank three times; I then went to a Dutchman's liquor store in Cherry-street; I drank six times before this difficulty occurred; I did not play cards at Marshall's to my recollection; I only drank once at Marshall's.

*Henry Monahan*, examined: I live at No. 390 Thirteenth-street; I was with Duffey on the occasion of this difficulty; I work with him, at Mr. Jamison's coal-yard; I was with him at Marshall's; it was after ten o'clock; the prisoners were there, also the clerk, and a man named Coffee came in; I went out before Duffey, but turned back and told him to come on; as he was coming out Marshall knocked him down; the other two prisoners came up and either pulled or cut his pocket out; when the parcel of pennies burst they picked them up; they were down on Duffey, so was Marshall; after they picked the pennies up Marshall ran after me, and I ran away; I got two officers, and told them a man had been knocked down and robbed; I saw the bundle of pennies fall; I saw Marshall holding Duffey down.

*By a Juror*—Duffey was drunk that night; I had only drank peppermint cordial and lemon syrup.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Loucks*—I first met Duffey that night at Lahey's; I had a glass of beer there; we went to the Dutchman's, and then went to Marshall's; the first time I stayed there about half an hour; I then went to Lahey's, then to the Dutchman's where I drank beer; and then to Marshall's a second time, where I drank lemon syrup; I played cards there with his barkeeper; I did not see Duffey play cards that night.

*By a Juror*—I saw Duffey get paid that night in Mr. Jamison's office; I saw him have the money at Lahey's, when he paid for drinks.

*By Mr. Loucks*—I have not offered to settle this with Mr. Marshall; I went to his place after I was before the Grand Jury, and told Marshall he had better "fix Duffey's coat" and settle; after the difficulty that night I went home with Duffey; I did not say I had lost any money.

*By the District-Attorney*—I had noticed Duffey's coat before the difficulty; it was quite sound.

*James Duffey* recalled by Mr. Loucks—I missed my money directly I got up from the sidewalk; I did not say I had lost $100, or $50, or any other sum; I told the Judge at Essex Market I had lost $4 50, with the exception of what I spent for drinks.

Mr. Van Hosen opened the case to the Jury for defence. He dwelt on the heinousness of the offence with which the prisoners were charged. There was a conflict in the evidence of Duffey and Monahan respecting the place where they first met, now it was at Marshall's, now at Lahey's; according to their own confession, they had drunk a good deal that night. Witnesses, with ten glasses of liquor aboard, were not to be allowed to swear a man's liberty away. If they (the Jury) were to find the prisoners guilty, they would be perhaps imprisoned for life, and the least term was ten years. The counsel said he should prove that, after playing cards and drinking, Duffey refused to pay, and Marshall said he should not go till he had paid. Monahan then offered to pay, but he was so drunk he paid seven pence instead of six pence; after they were gone out Duffey came back and called Marshall a thief and a rascal, and Marshall came out and knocked him down; Marshall was afterwards summoned to Essex Market, where Duffey first said he had been robbed of $100; he then said he had been robbed of $4 75; and now he says he was only robbed of $3 75; the two prisoners, Carter and Howard, hearing that Marshall was arrested, went and put themselves in the clutches of the law, that they might state what the truth was; the defence would be able to prove a good character for each of the prisoners, and on the other hand, to cap the climax, they would produce Mr. Jamison, the employer of Duffey and Monahan, who would state that he would not believe them on their oath.

*William Coffee* examined by Mr. Loucks—I was present at this difficulty at Marshall's; Duffey and Monahan were playing cards there, and they were so much intoxicated that they could not keep the game; a boy had to keep the game for them; they got up and had some drinks, and Duffey was to pay for them; he said he had no money; Marshall took hold of him, and pushed him on the counter, saying he didn't want the like of him there; he fell down, and as he was falling, he let some pennies drop on the floor; he said he had lost his money, and some one got a light and picked up two pennies, which seemed to be all that was dropped; Monahan paid for the drinks; Marshall then put Duffey out of the store; there were several men out on the sidewalk, who stopped to see the difficulty; I saw Duffey down on the sidewalk; I was about fourteen feet from the parties; I did not see Carter or Howard touch Duffey; they did not take any part in the affray; I did not see Marshall on the top of Duffey when he was down; I did not hear Duffey say he had lost any money; I did not see anybody on the top of Duffey; I saw him get up; he was not down half a minute.

This witness was cross-examined very closely by the Assistant District-Attorney, but his testimony was not shaken.

*Josiah Jamison* examined by Mr. Loucks—My place of business is in Cherry-street; I am the employer of Duffy and Monahan; I have employed them from time to time, if I can find them sober enough to work; they are generally very drunk; I know them both to be wretched drunkards; I should not be willing to believe them under oath.

At this point the Assistant District-Attorney said he should abandon the case. The prosecutors evidently could not be believed.

The Court said this was one of those scenes of disorder which ought to be noticed. Nearly all such cases had origin in such places.

The Jury rendered a formal verdict of not guilty.

*Yesterday's Proceedings.*

THE CASE OF THE INDICTED GAMBLERS.

The Court was much crowded yesterday morning in expectation that the crowd of gamblers, on whom a descent was made some time since by the Police, through the orders of the Mayor, would be placed upon trial. Shortly after the Judge appeared upon the bench, the District-Attorney called the names of those parties who had put in bail. Some of them appeared through their counsel; others did not appear at all.

The names of those thus called, were Jefferson Wells and George Beers, each of them bailed in the sum of $1,000 by John Reade; Thomas Weeks, bailed by Emery E. Norton of No. 521 Broadway, in $1,000; Jackson Thompson, bailed by Edward L. Walsh of No. 521 Broadway, in $1,000; Samuel A. Suydam, bailed in $1,000 by John T. Hodges; Isaac Gilbert, bailed by [illegible]; and Robert McCaffrey, bailed by Austin D. Thompson of No. 158 Thompson-street.

All these parties appeared by counsel, except Samuel A. Suydam, Isaac Gilbert, Thomas Weeks and Jackson Thompson. The District-Attorney moved for a forfeiture of their recognizances, and also for Bench warrants, the parties having been indicted for infringing the Act of 1851 in relation to gambling.

Mr. Henry Vandervoort, the Clerk of the Court, then called upon Mr. Hodges, Mr. Wallack, Mr. Norton, and Mr. Walsh, to produce the defendants. They failed to answer, and their bail was forfeited.

The District-Attorney then moved that fresh bail should be taken in these instances. There were three cases, he said, now ready for trial,—those of Hillman, Edgar and Hearn, who were also indicted; and, as he observed that Senator Sickles, who appeared for them, was there in Court, he was ready to hear what that gentleman had to say.

Senator Sickles said that he had only been recently retained in these cases. He could wish that the trial should be set down for another day, as he was not ready to go on. He was inclined to think that he should move to quash, and in that event he would be careful to apprise the District-Attorney in time.

The District-Attorney was willing to set the trial down for Monday. With regard to the movement to quash, he should insist upon having that matter argued. He found that a plea of guilty had been put in, so long ago as 1854, in the instance of Samuel A. Suydam. His learned friend perhaps was not aware of the fact, as he was then in England, as Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James.

Mr. Busteed here rose, and said that he appeared as counsel for two other indicted parties, Blackman and Mathews. His own engagements, however, were such that he could not appear on Monday. He would be glad if the District-Attorney would assign another day.

The District-Attorney was willing to oblige the gentleman by naming Tuesday, with the understanding that the trial must positively come on on that day. He intended to devote next week to the trial.

Senator Sickles was desirous that the new bail should at once be named, so that the District-Attorney might have time to inquire into their competency.

The District-Attorney named Thursday as the day for taking the new bail.

Here the matter dropped. On Tuesday morning next this important trial will accordingly commence. It will be one of great interest, and will attract a large crowd of lawyers and spectators.

TRIAL OF MARY ANNE LAMBERT FOR THE MURDER OF OSCAR SNOWDEN.

Mary Anne Lambert, the colored woman who was tried in this Court before the Recorder in the last October Term, for the murder of a colored man, with whom she was living as a mistress, named Oscar Snowden, in Mott-street, in the month of July, 1855, and whose trial was fully reported in the Daily Times of that period, was again placed at the bar on the same charge. On the former trial the Jury failed to agree. Mr. Charles S. Spencer, who defended her on that occasion, again appeared as her counsel. The testimony was to the same purport as that previously published. The trial occupied the attention of the Court during the remainder of the day.

The District-Attorney said he should only press for a verdict of homicide—he would leave it to the Jury to decide what degree. The Jury had not agreed at a late hour.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Hon. John R. Brady.

*August Jeanrenaud vs. Jaques Van Houten.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, on defendant stipulating not to sue.

*George Frothingham vs. Peter Thornton.*—Order confirming report of sale.

*C. L. Hurag, &c., vs. Robert J. Mann.*—Motion to make defendants more definite and certain granted, without costs, with leave to amend in twenty days.

*Joseph W. Trust vs. James Pirson and others.*—Default of plaintiff set aside, on payment of trial fee and disbursements.

*Banta vs. Dougherty, Administrator, &c.*—Brady, J.—The motion notice was intended to be a motion for costs against the defendant as administrator, to be collected *de bonis testatoris*, although the motion stated is "that the costs be taxed or adjusted by the Judge, &c.

No objection having been made, however, to the form of the notice, and the real object of the motion having been disclosed and argued, the irregularity mentioned will not be considered.

There are but two classes of cases in which costs against an executor or administrator will be allowed, and they are

1st. A refusal to refer—the claim being disputed, and

2d. An unreasonable resistance or neglect of payment, the demand having been presented.

[*Bullock and Others vs. Boguerius, Executors.*—1 Denio, 276.]—The claim sued herein was duly presented to the administratrix, and, as appears from the answer notice that it was disputed, was duly served. There was no application, however, to *refer the claim* on the part of the plaintiff, and no refusal therefore to refer by the administratrix. This precludes the plaintiff from recovering under the first class mentioned.

The demand was a peculiar one, and from its character might have been the *subject of dispute* between the original parties. The administratrix in the absence of any knowledge of its justness was not censurable in putting the plaintiff to his proof and adopting an action as the means to present it without applying for a reference; although the amount in dispute was $50, he has unnecessarily increased the expense of litigation. Under all the circumstances it cannot be said that there was unreasonable resistance or neglect of payment by the administrator. *The Courts of this State do not allow costs in these cases unless the facts show conclusively that the payment of the demand was necessarily resisted* when the application is on that ground. The motion must be denied *without costs.*

[Advertisement.]

Anthony J. Bleecker & Co. will sell, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, by order of the administratrix of the estate of the late Edward N. [illegible], the following-described property:

Twenty-fifth-street.—The three-story first-class brown-stone-front dwelling, No. 36 East Twenty-fifth-street, near Fourth-avenue, built in the most substantial manner, containing all the modern improvements and conveniences, complete in every part, and in perfect order. The central position, the superior character of the neighborhood, and nearness to several lines of City and out-town railroad and stage routes, render this a most desirable residence. Eight thousand dollars can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent.

Also, Seventh Ward Property.—The land and stores known as Nos. 237 Cherry and 500 Water streets, extending through from street to street. The now rapidly improving business character of the Seventh Ward, in the near completion of the widened thoroughfares across the City, marks this property as a most desirable investment for the business man or capitalist. Eight thousand dollars *may remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent.*

Also, Eligibly Situated Flushing Property.—Twenty-six acres, conveniently located on Flushing Bay, and well suited for extensive manufacturing purposes requiring an extensive water frontage and easy access to the City by rail or boat.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The great Pantomime of "Asphodel; or the Magic Pen," as produced at this popular Theatre, is in a fair way to create a wonderful sensation. It is certainly the best piece of the kind we ever saw. It will be repeated to-night with the Drama of the "Knight of Arva," and the Drama of "Jackets of Blue." Mlle. Henrietta Lang, the accomplished *danseuse*, appearing between the pieces.

[Advertisement.]

Cutting's Patent Ambrotypes.—Tomlinson's Gallery, No. 373 Broadway, will be reopened on Thursday. It is the only place in the City where the genuine pictures can be had. The cold weather will not spoil these, as it has the varnished pictures that are palmed off by most of the artists for Ambrotypes. If they can't make them last six months, will the public still be imposed upon and buy them?

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills!—A supreme remedy for female complaints. Were it possible to have a collection of ladies similar to Barnum's Lady show, a premium of $10,000 would be given could any be found as handsome, as lively and vigorous as those who use these wonderful Pills. Sold at the manufactories 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gurney & Fredericks, Photographists, No. 349 Broadway, were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the first premiums for Photographs—viz.: a gold medal for unretouched Photographs, and a gold medal for Photographs finished in pastel and oil. The public are invited to examine the prize pictures at the Gallery, corner Broadway and Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ B. F. Foster, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and Hiram Dixon, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 349 Broadway, give lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only medal awarded for Daguerreotypes at the late Great Exhibition in Paris was to J. Gurney, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Cooper's Refined Shred Isinglass—For Blanc Mange, Table Jellies, &c. A good and cheap article for confectioners', hotel and family use. To be obtained in large or small quantities (with directions for using) of the principal grocers and druggists throughout the United States.

Peter Cooper, No. 17 Burling-slip.

[Advertisement.]

Rich Dress Silks.—S. & M. E. Towle & Co. will offer this day 3,500 yards plain Plaid and Striped Silks, at 4s. a yard. 50,000 yards, Extra Rich Silks, at 6s. a yard, greatest bargains ever offered, at

Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

Robert Hunter, M. D., No. 828 Broadway, New-York.—Dr. Hunter devotes his attention exclusively to diseases of the throat and lungs, and the treatment of these by medicated inhalations. Hours for consultation from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

Gold Medal.—J. Gurney, No. 349 Broadway, was awarded the first premium, the only Gold Medal for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

### MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 15, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Ogden Edwards, of Broome County, to Mrs. Alice Sarah Hastings, of Hillsdale, Mich., late of Stratford-on-Avon, Eng.

### DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 14, at 6½ o'clock P. M., after a severe illness of 12 weeks, Peter Trotter, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Cannon-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, Alexander Taylor, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of the New-York Typographical Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 6th-av., to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, Joseph Evans, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Continental Chapter, No. 12, O. U. A., and the order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 36 Charlton-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The members of the Order will meet at the Chapter Rooms, No. 327 Bowery, on Friday, at 12 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 14, of disease of the heart, Frederick, second son of Edward Person, Counselor-at-law, aged 12 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 222 West 20th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 14, Mr. William S. Nagle, aged 25 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 108 Leonard-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 15, Archibald Myers, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of Atlantic Lodge, No. 50 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 39 Nevins-st.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, in Willoughby-st., Clarence Marvin, aged 3 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In San Francisco Harbor, Cal., on Sunday, Dec. 16, on board steamer *Senator*, by falling from forward, Gilbert, second son of John H. and Charlotte A. Hasen, of this City, aged 18 years and 11 months.

At Great Malvern, Eng., on Sunday, Dec. 23, Eliza G., wife of George Douglas, of Douglas Farm, L. I.

In Dusseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, on Friday, Dec. 21, in the 78th year of his age, John Frederick Diederichs, formerly a merchant of this City.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 13, Ellen Bond, wife of John A. Robinson, and daughter of Hon. Wm. Key Bond, of Cincinnati.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 15 East 23d-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Cincinnati and Chillicothe papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 14, Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Tempest, in the 14th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 134 Livingston-st.

At Shrewsbury, on Saturday, Jan. 12, after a short illness, Robert White, Jr., formerly merchant of this City, in the 64th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on sixth day, (Friday,) 18th inst., from the residence of his son, near Long Branch, at 11 o'clock.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 15.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 U. S. 6s, '68 | 116½ | 100 Harlem Railroad | 16½ |
| 2,000 Missouri 6s | 83¾ | 100 Reading R.R. ex div | 93½ |
| 3,000 Virginia 6s | 93 | 100 do. b60 | 94½ |
| 2,000 do. | 93¼ | 100 do. b30 | 94¼ |
| 3,000 California 7s, '70 | 84 | 200 do. | 93½ |
| 1,000 Erie Bonds, '75 | 86 | 200 do. | 93⅝ |
| 46,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds. | 81½ | 100 do. b60 | 94 |
| 500 do. | 81½ | 100 do. b30 | 94½ |
| 800 N. Y. Cen. 7s | 100½ | 200 Hudson River R.R. s3 | 36 |
| 2,100 do. | 100¼ | 200 Michigan Cen. R.R. | 90 |
| 20 Bank of America | 116 | 100 do. s60 | 90 |
| 20 Bank of Commerce | 109 | 100 do. b60 | 90½ |
| 5 Bank of N. America | 101 | 400 Mich. S. & N.Ia.R.R. | 89 |
| 50 Union Bank | 118 | 100 do. b10 | 89½ |
| 200 Canton Company | 28 | 100 do. b10 | 89½ |
| 100 do. b30 | 28 | 100 do. | 89 |
| 300 do. b60 | 28½ | 50 do. b60 | 87 |
| 200 Nic. Transit Co. | 22 | 10 Panama Railroad | 99½ |
| 20 N. Y. Central R. R. | 91½ | 50 do. b60 | 100 |
| 100 do. | 91¼ | 20 C., C. & C. ex div. s2 | 98 |
| 200 do. | 91½ | 126 Gal. & Chi. R. R. | 124½ |
| 50 do. b30 | 92 | 10 do. | 124½ |
| 1400 Erie Railroad | 51½ | 200 Cleve. & Tol. R.R. b30 | 71 |
| 100 do. s10 | 51½ | 200 do. | 71¼ |
| 100 do. b3 | 51½ | 300 do. s30 | 71¼ |
| 100 do. c | 51½ | 200 do. b10 | 71¼ |
| 50 do. bswk | 51¾ | 350 do. | 71¼ |
| 1200 do. s30 | 51¼ | 400 do. s4m | 71 |
| 200 do. b10 | 51½ | 300 do. b60 | 72¼ |
| 300 do. b7 | 51½ | 104 Chic. & R. Isl. R. R. | 85 |
| 100 do. b8 | 51½ | 50 do. b60 | 85½ |
| 50 do. b30 | 51½ | 400 Cumb. Coal Co. s3 | 22½ |

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction, by Simeon Draper:

$1,500 Chic. & Miss. R. R. Inc. 10s, int. added..63
3,000 Ohio and Miss. R. R. 2d mort., int. added.36
4,000 M. So. (Jackson Branch) R. 7s, int. added.77
77 shares Brunswick City Stock............... 5
100 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co....... 5¾
20 shares Bull's Head Bank Stock............77½
20 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co.......91½

Adrian H. Muller will hold his weekly sale of Stocks to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 Indiana State 5s | 80 | 200 Reading R. R. ex div | 94 |
| 40,000 Tennessee 6s, '90 | 90 | 50 do. | 94¼ |
| 300 Cumb. Coal Co. | 22½ | 300 do. b30 | 95 |
| 100 do. | 22½ | 50 do. | 94½ |
| 33 Gal. & Chic. R. R. | 125 | 400 Erie Railroad | 51½ |
| 50 do. s30 | 125 | 300 do. b10 | 53 |
| 33 do. | 125½ | 300 do. s3 | 51½ |
| 100 Mich. Cen. R. R. | 89½ | 100 do. s6 | 51½ |
| 105 Nic. Trans. Co. | 22½ | 100 do. b15 | 52 |
| 100 do. | 22½ | 300 do. b30 | 52½ |
| 100 do. b3 | 22½ | 100 do. b4 | 52 |
| 400 do. b3 | 23 | 100 do. | 51½ |
| 300 do. s30 | 23 | 50 Mich. S.&N. I. R. | 87 |
| 100 do. b30 | 22½ | 25 do. | 88½ |

Tuesday, Jan. 15—P. M.

Money affairs improved to-day; sensibly so among the Brokers, who were offered loans on demand with more decided freedom than at any time since the new year. The factors and speculators in Western Produce continue rather hard up, and some of the Importers who would like to buy Exchange more freely, at the going rates, also want money. Discounts are, therefore, but slightly relaxed from last week. We quote prime names 9@10 ₱ cent., and fair at 12 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges, for the Boston steamer, closed at an established decline of ¼ ₱ cent. from the last packet. The regular Bankers made settlements at 108¾, and most of them were ready to draw freely at the same figure. Southern and Canadian Bank bills were done, with City endorsement, at 108½@108¾, and prime and fair mercantile signatures 107½ to 108½. Francs, the range was 5.25@5.21¼. The market left off dull, after a fair amount of business, though we remark that the regular trade demand was not large for the season of the year.

The Stock Exchange is 1 ₱ cent. up this afternoon, with an active speculative business in Erie shares, which leave off 52 ₱ cent. cash. Reading also firm at 84½@¾, ex dividend. The transfers reopened to-day. The dividend affords general satisfaction, particularly to parties who regard as highly encouraging the large reduction of the unfunded debt of the concern by the application to it of a good portion of the net earnings of the year. The shares of the Cleveland and Columbus sold to-day at 96, ex dividends. The Board of Brokers decided that the last dividend belongs to the buyer of the stock since 20th December, in which decision all parties will probably concur, after a review of all the circumstances of the case. The stock sold last week at 101 with the first dividend off; to-day at 96 with the second also off, so that by the market standard, as well as intrinsically there is no difference in value. The Western Road shares were but indifferently sustained, except Galena and Chicago, which sold at 126½. State Stocks continue weak, and there is a disposition to sell some of them on speculation for a fall. There was a sale this afternoon of $40,000 Tennessees at 90, deliverable any time within four months. The general market closed with a firm tone.

The Sub-Treasury balance was reduced yesterday $200,000 by transfer to the credit of the Disbursing Officers of the Government, who keep their accounts at the New-York Office, and to-day $600,000 by a remittance in coin to Washington City. The Custom Duties paid in to-day were $186,138. The regular balance now stands $2,162,867.

The earnings of the Rome and Watertown Road in December, were $50,874, against $40,514 in December, 1854.

The Chicago and Burlington Road pays 15 ₱ cent. dividend out of the earnings of the past half year, on and after the present date, one-third in money, the remainder in scrip; all fractions of shares payable in money.

The Register of the Treasury reports the entire redemption of the Public Debt, by purchase in anticipation of maturity, to the 1st of January, 1856, as $29,333,306.

| Loan. | When redeemable. | Amount redeemed. | Interest to maturity. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1842 | Dec. 31, 1862 | $3,940,890 | $3,977,088 |
| 1843 | July 1, 1853 | 3,977,961 | 99,449 |
| 1846 | Nov. 12, 1856 | 3,938,020 | 717,919 |
| 1847 | Jan. 1, 1868 | 12,850,590 | 10,778,464 |
| 1848 | July 1, 1868 | 3,905,858 | 3,514,912 |
| Texan indem'nity | Jan. 1, 1865 | 1,950,000 | 908,759 |
| Debt of corporate cities | Jan. 1, 1863 | 720,000 | 715,000 |
| Total | | $29,333,306 | $16,156,319 |
| Total premium paid | | $4,172,495 | |
| Total interest paid | | 886,182 | —5,058,677 |
| Amount saved | | | $13,097,641 |

BANKING MOVEMENT OF BALTIMORE, JAN. 1.

| Banks. | Discounts. | Specie. | Circulation. | Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Merchants' | $2,654,765 | $452,766 | $301,555 | $989,097 |
| Union | 2,042,772 | 285,585 | 287,990 | 800,908 |
| Baltimore | 1,887,546 | 287,458 | 303,165 | 657,395 |
| Far. & Planters' | 1,362,762 | 216,709 | 236,128 | 491,491 |
| Far. & Merchants' | 701,869 | 142,074 | 216,097 | 282,182 |
| Com. & Farmers' | 956,158 | 172,111 | 186,489 | 358,882 |
| Western | 775,387 | 285,788 | 314,584 | 390,160 |
| Franklin | 947,610 | 131,815 | 263,755 | 342,372 |
| Marine | 544,492 | 108,718 | 68,696 | 263,237 |
| Mechanics' | 1,411,298 | 167,541 | 257,130 | 814,266 |
| Citizens' | 1,178,519 | 311,479 | 468,068 | 535,900 |
| Chesapeake | 641,765 | 56,309 | 159,685 | 331,979 |
| Commerce | 642,498 | 144,884 | 174,475 | 382,571 |
| Howard | 94,619 | 30,301 | 34,645 | 94,519 |
| Fell's Point | 454,807 | 46,579 | 52,570 | 75,931 |
| Jan. 1, 1856 | $16,897,809 | 2,853,765 | 3,388,480 | 6,485,863 |
| Jan. 1, 1855 | $14,379,363 | 2,484,948 | 2,688,708 | 5,886,646 |
| Jan. 2, 1854 | 14,069,318 | 2,846,705 | 2,956,833 | 6,962,963 |
| Jan. 3, 1853 | 14,291,237 | 2,901,910 | 3,282,055 | 6,021,707 |
| Jan. 5, 1852 | 11,429,509 | 1,967,864 | 2,108,667 | 3,912,977 |
| Jan. 6, 1851 | 11,789,716 | 2,380,174 | 2,381,918 | 4,526,986 |
| Jan. 7, 1850 | 10,924,112 | 2,112,758 | 2,979,556 | 3,648,517 |
| Jan. 2, 1849 | 9,797,417 | 1,781,911 | 1,828,165 | 2,827,886 |

MASSACHUSETTS BANKS, JAN. 7.

| | 36 City. | 132 Country. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $31,960,000 | $36,226,600 | $68,187,000 |
| Net Circulation | 5,545,935 | 12,511,897 | 18,057,762 |
| Deposits | 14,760,252 | 5,960,865 | 20,730,317 |
| Profits on hand | 3,482,092 | 2,513,878 | 5,995,970 |
| Total | $55,757,379 | $47,213,570 | $102,970,949 |
| Notes, bills ex., &c. | $51,662,736 | $45,560,150 | $97,222,876 |
| Specie | 3,475,446 | 1,022,285 | 4,497,731 |
| Real estate | 619,207 | 631,135 | 1,250,342 |
| Total | $55,757,379 | $47,213,570 | $102,970,949 |

The Beekman Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 7 ₱ cent., not 5 ₱ cent. as misprinted in our last paper.

### The Bonded Warehouse.

*From the Journal of Commerce.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock in Warehouse July 1 | | $13,543,191 |
| Entered from Foreign Ports | $13,713,188 | |
| Entered from Domestic Ports | 371,540 | —14,084,728 |
| Total | | $27,627,849 |
| Withdrawn for consump. here | $11,216,963 | |
| Transferred to other markets | 2,142,864 | |
| Shipped to Foreign Ports | 2,701,067 | —16,060,894 |
| Total stock in Warehouse Dec. 31 | | $11,566,955 |
| January 1, 1850 | | $3,589,230 |
| January 1, 1851 | | 2,752,989 |
| January 1, 1852 | | 7,368,058 |
| January 1, 1853 | | 4,998,449 |
| January 1, 1854 | | 9,676,209 |
| January 1, 1855 | | 12,966,542 |
| January 1, 1856 | | 11,566,955 |

### The Texas Debt Bill in Texas.

*From the Galveston News.*

The previous question was called on the Debt Bill, in the House, and on the vote being taken on the engrossment of the Bill accepting the measure, it stood 41 yeas, 45 nays—thus the House refused to engross the Bill. Mr. Tarver, who is opposed to the bill, moved for a reconsideration of the question, stating that he would still vote against it, but wished the question put to rest finally and forever. The friends of the bill were not ready just then for a reconsideration, and moved to adjourn—the House refused. Then there was a call of the House, members dodging, and sergeant-at-arms dispatched after absentees. Adjournment moved again, and again refused, and so the farce lasted, a perfect scene of excitement and confusion, for some time, until an adjournment was finally carried.

The friends of the bill claim that they lost one vote by an absentee who was sick, and that two from the nays will turn over, and that they can carry it—doubtful.

The Senate was considering the same bill when the House vote was reported, and the Senate adjourned under much excitement.

A motion to reconsider the decision of the House, rejecting the bill, was afterwards made and postponed to the 15th February.

### Philadelphia Bank Statements—Jan. 4.

| Names. | Circulation. | Due Depositors. | Bills Discounted. | Specie. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia Bank | $428,330 | $1,985,174 | $3,358,981 | $801,513 |
| Bank of Pennsylvania | 334,130 | 1,675,701 | 2,699,390 | 583,814 |
| Bank of Commerce | 153,925 | 895,602 | 690,513 | 283,510 |
| Manuf. and Mech. Bk. | 225,675 | 566,990 | 949,707 | 217,446 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 337,524 | 1,139,335 | 1,679,036 | 187,068 |
| Western Bank | 230,945 | 915,342 | 1,321,496 | 133,384 |
| Bank of N. Liberties | 195,354 | 868,413 | 1,075,810 | 88,509 |
| Farm. and Mech. Bank | 381,600 | 1,734,171 | 2,694,399 | 496,570 |
| Bk. of Penn. Township | 182,065 | 747,706 | 1,015,637 | 102,018 |
| Commercial Bank | 285,019 | 989,616 | 2,027,494 | 67,231 |
| Girard Bank | 383,940 | 1,042,943 | 1,496,517 | 404,326 |
| Bank of N. America | 494,690 | 1,794,453 | 2,962,429 | 408,364 |
| Southwark Bank | 157,915 | 779,846 | 977,969 | 197,736 |
| Kensington Bank | 165,280 | 595,395 | 748,306 | 134,163 |
| Tradesmen's Bank | 160,365 | 498,889 | 444,946 | 134,535 |
| Consolidation Bank | 72,915 | 184,412 | 381,902 | 90,082 |
| Bank of Germantown | 131,684 | 289,744 | 535,289 | 41,988 |
| Totals | $5,003,365 | $14,627,253 | $24,946,966 | $4,181,673 |

### Reading Railroad Company.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Dec. 15.

The annual meeting of the Reading Railroad Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the Office, South Fourth-street. The annual report was read. From it we glean the following transportation and income account for twelve months, ending Nov. 30, 1855:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RECEIPTS. | | |
| Travel, 277,617, equal to 111,839 through passengers | | $301,951 79 |
| Freight on merchandise, 15,994 tons | | 325,951 38 |
| Freight on coal, 2,213,309 tons | | 3,664,094 60 |
| Miscellaneous receipts | | 29,693 30 |
| Total | | $4,321,793 66 |
| EXPENSES. | | |
| Transport'n Department | $1,225,238 79 | |
| Roadway Department | 285,643 89 | —1,510,881 68 |
| Gross earnings | | $2,810,912 18 |
| Drawbacks, dumpage, &c. | | 216,996 94 |
| Net profit for the year | | $2,593,915 24 |
| Interest on Bonds and Mortgages | $804,027 00 | |
| Renewal Fund | 149,482 48 | —953,509 48 |
| Dividend fund for the year | | $1,640,405 76 |
| Out of which has been paid: | | |
| Balance of interest account | 164,276 82 | |
| Balance of renewal fund | 95,576 52 | —259,853 34 |
| Sinking fund for bonds payable 1870 | 25,000 00 | —100,000 00 |
| July, 1855, dividend 4 per cent. on | 10,298,016 00 | |
| Preferred and common stock | 414,760 84 | |
| State tax, 1855 | 49,943 48 | —364,697 46 |
| | | $1,115,948 80 |
| Out of which 4 per cent. has been declared | | 424,249 64 |
| | | $691,699 66 |
| To which add the surplus of 1854 | | 59,637 18 |
| Total surplus, out of which 2 per cent. has been issued in stock, leaving the balance as a contingent fund | | $751,342 84 |

### Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The footings of the Weekly Bank Statement are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $31,960,000 |
| Loans and Discounts | 51,746,000 |
| Specie | 3,513,000 |
| Amount due from other Banks | 7,092,000 |
| Amount due to other Banks | 5,352,000 |
| Deposits | 14,147,000 |
| Circulation | 7,338,000 |

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia—Tuesday.—*First Board*—$6,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 64½; $2,000 City 6s, 90½; $100 do. 90¼; $400 City 5s, 78; $2,000 Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s, '75, 90; $1,000 Union Canal 6s, 31; $[illegible] City Warrants, 93½; $1,000 [illegible] Sch. Navigation Boat Loan, 74; $4,000 Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '82, 71; 1 Beaver Meadow R. R. 61½; 5 Penn. R. R. 43½; 1 Minehill R. R. 49; 100 Reading R. R. 42½; 100 do. 42; 50 Minehill Scrip, 15; 1 Ches. and Del. Canal, 15; 300 Vicksburg R. R. 7; 10 Morris Canal, 13½.

*Second Board*—$2,000 City R. R. 6s, 90½; $600 City 5s, 90½; $1,000 City Warrants, 93½; 40 Minehill R. R. 48; 25 Norristown R. R. 52¾; 11 Reading R. R. 42; 114 do. 42½; 4 Northern Pennsylv'a R. R. 21; 50 Penn. R. R. 43½; 150 Lehigh Zinc, 1½; 5 Morris Canal Pref'd, 95; 20 Beaver Meadow R. R. 61½; 25 Mechanics' Bank, 26½.

*After Board*—30 Reading R. R. 42½.

*Closing Prices*—U. S. 6s, '68, 116; Philadelphia 6s, 90@90½; Pennsylv'a 5s, 81½@82; Reading R. R. 42½@42¾; Read. Railroad Bonds, '70, 84½@85; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 90@92; Penna. R. R. 43½@44; Morris Canal, 13½@14; Schuyl. Navigation 6s, '82, 71@71½; Schuylkill Navigat'n Stock, 18@18½; Schuyl. Navig. Pref'd, 37½@38; Long Island R. R. 13½@14; Vicksburg Railroad, 6¾@7½; Girard Bank, 11½@12; Lehigh Zinc, 1½@1¾; Union Canal, 3¾@5; New-Creek Coal Co., 1½@1¾.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Ericsson, from Bremen and Southampton*—B. F. Brown, Byron Kirby and servant, [illegible], D. Hess, Mrs. Welbardy and son, Capt. A. B. Mulford, [illegible] Hourende, J. Hourende, Mad. Feste, [illegible], G. Brown, W. W. Smith, P. Fayinosa, J. B. Wilder, [illegible], R. Kilcinda, L. Prince, J. McAvoy, [illegible], C. Macumbers, Max Zorer, G. Dulwald, A. Regius, L. De Wolfe.

*In steamship Alabama, from Savannah*—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Barton, Capt. Hartstine, U. S. N., [illegible], John Shirlock, Capt. John Dunlay and lady, [illegible], Capt. Edward Faris, and 7 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 57 | Moon sets.... 1 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 32 | Gov. Island. 2 07 | Hell Gate.... 2 [illegible]

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

### Cleared.

Ships London, Hurlbut, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Palestine, Spencer, London, Morgan & Wiley.

Barks T. B. Watson, Wortinger, Laguayra, Dallett & Bliss; Mary Mathies, Cousins, Antwerp, Post, Smith & Co.

Brigs Augusta, [illegible], Savannah, [illegible]; Edinburg, Duncan, Union Island, Pillsbury & Bradford; Delta, Tibbetts, Ponce, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Kate Pendergast, Graham, St. Johns, N. F., Boome & Dinwiddie.

Schooners E. Flammer, Applegate, Wilmington, J. B. Gilmore & Co.; Helena, (Br.,) Roberts, Cienfuegos, J. W. Low & Co.; S. Mulford, Doyle, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; R. Harrison, Dickson, Washington, master.

### Arrived.

Steamship Ericsson, Lowber, Bremen and Southampton, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to [illegible]. Experienced heavy weather the latter part of the passage. 11th inst., lat. 38 30, lon. 58 20, spoke Br. brig [illegible], of Yarmouth, N. S., from Palermo for Boston, [illegible] days out; had experienced very heavy weather, sprung mainmast, mainyard and jibboom gone, and suffered severely in sails; had four men disabled; supplied her with provisions, twine and needles, and remained close by her until the boat had reached the brig.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill.

Ship Challenge, (clipper,) Kenny, Manilla [illegible], passed Anjier Oct. 20, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 2, crossed the Equator Dec. 28, with hemp, indigo and sugar to N. L. & G. Griswold. Jan. 4, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], spoke schr. C. L. Bliss, [illegible]; an Am. ship [illegible], signal white, with red stripe above and below, and a black diamond in the centre.

Ship Nestorian, [illegible], Foo-chow-foo 119 ds., with teas and silks to Gordon & Talbot. Experienced heavy weather; 12th inst., on the northern edge of the Gulf, saw part of a vessel's yard.

Bark Natheron, (Br., of Liverpool,) Bales, Bahia 43 ds., with hides and coffee to Boome & Dinwiddie. Experienced heavy weather, lost and split sails, &c.; been 12 ds. N. of Bermuda, with heavy N. E. gales; 8th inst., off Delaware, in a heavy gale, was hove on her beam ends, but soon righted, with the cabin and forecastle full of water. Next day, off Delaware, saw a brig with signal of distress flying, but could not get near enough to ascertain who she was. 9th inst., Highlands bearing N. N. W. 36 miles, passed a bark with mainmast gone by the deck.

Bark Atlantic (Br., of Prince Edward's Island,) [illegible], Sydney, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to E. Cunard. Experienced heavy weather. In the gale of the 5th and 6th, 60 miles S. E. of Nantucket shoals, lost bulwarks, sails and stove long boat. Arrived on the Bar Sunday, [illegible] also still lies at anchor.

Bark Pride of the Sea, (of Boston,) Thomas, Tarifa [illegible], Spain, Oct. 30, and St. Thomas Dec. 26, (where she put in short of provisions and water,) with salt to Eriendler & Ward—vessel to master.

Bark Abeona, Van Sice, Mobile Dec. 26, with cotton to Robert & Williams. Has experienced a succession of heavy gales from N. W. to N. from the 1st inst.; lost jibboom, rigging, sails, &c.

Bark Charles W. Poultney, (of Philadelphia,) Crowell, New-Orleans 16 ds., with flour, beef, &c., to J. W. Elwell. 13th inst., off Cape Lookout, in a gale from E. N. E., split maintopsail, jib, &c.; experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Granada, Cowan, Ciudad Bolivar Dec. 9, and the Bar Jan. 7, with hides, &c., to Harbeck & Co. 13 inst., passed bark Frederick August, for New-York.

Brig John H. Jones, (of Cold Spring, L. I.,) [illegible], Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, rice and flour to Dollner & Potter.

Brig Bovaco, (of Jacksonville,) Rogers, Jacksonville 15 ds., with yellow pine to Peck & Church. Has had heavy weather.

Brig John Stevens, (of Bluehill,) Peters, St. Jago de Cuba, via Charleston 5 ds., with sugar and tobacco to J. Thompson. Has had very heavy weather, lost [illegible].

Brig Charles, (Br., of Aberdeen,) Morrison, Bahia [illegible] ds., with coal to H. G. F. W. Meyer. Lost fore and main topsails on the 6th.

Brig Monterey, Cook, Savannah [illegible] ds., with tobacco, bark and fustic to McLean & Lintz. Experienced heavy weather, lost foreyard. No date, 20 miles S. E. of Cape Hatteras, saw a brig [illegible].

Brig Paul Frederick Pogge, (Meck.,) [illegible], Bremen [illegible] ds., with mdse. to Funche & Meincke.

Brig Louise, (Portu.,) Pereira, Lisbon [illegible] ds., with salt to J. A. Machado. Experienced [illegible]; was taken in tow yesterday, [illegible] miles S. E. of the Highlands, [illegible], by the [illegible] Huntress, Capt. Morrell, and brought to the City.

Brig Andrew Peters, (of Ellsworth,) McFarland, Trinidad, Cuba, Dec. 30, with molasses to C. & E. J. Peters. Has experienced very heavy weather, lost foresail, jib and two staysails.

Schr. Michael Hamilton, Sherrett, Virginia, with oysters. Saturday night, 12th inst., when lying to off Sandy Hook, was run into by a bark, name not known, which carried away bowsprit and head gear.

Schr. W. B. Phillips, Watson, Surinam, Del., with corn to Commander & Co.

Schr. Henry W. Johnson, Lockwood, from [illegible], Granada, that was ashore on the West Bank, with beef, pork, &c.

Schr. Pinta, (of New-London,) Potter, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., with flour to Abbott & Dodge.

Schr. T. C. French, Webb, Virginia 2 ds., with wood and shingles to Benton & Bro.

Schr. Henry Johnson, (of New-Haven,) Hodges, Alexandria [illegible] ds., with flour to master.

Schr. E. Townsend, Cummings, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal, for Providence.

Schr. S. H. Flammer, Wilson, Charleston 7 ds., with rice and wheat to E. S. Powell. 13th inst., off Cape Henry, in a gale from S. S. E., split foresail and jib, lost part of deck load of staves. Saw 13 vessels ashore between Barnegat and the Hook.

Schr. Sarah D. Sparks, Larkins, [illegible] Dec. 12, via Hampton Roads Jan. 12, with cotton to Young, Gardner & Co.

Schr. Ella, Rew, Washington, D. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to E. M. Blackwell.

Schr. Hercules, (Hanov.,) Mullmann, Rio Grande 65 ds., with hides, hair, horns, &c., to Bunge, Lucheitz & Co. Had heavy weather.

Schr. Wave, Talbot, St. Marys, Ga., 10 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Mary Jane, Higgins, Norfolk, with corn to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Frank, Lawder, Norfolk, with corn to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Argyle and Excelsior, from wreck of Norwegian brig Kong Thrym, ashore on Barnegat Shoals, with part of her cargo.

Schr. John J. Bailey, Phillips, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. W. Roach, Johnson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

### Sailed.

Ship Harriet Hoxie, Mansoning, for Glasgow.

### Below.

Ship Naples, Dugan, from Leghorn; bark Estelle, and 1 brig.

### Memoranda.

The wrecking schooner Henry W. Johnson, which, per letter to the Board of Underwriters, was on her way to this City from Fire Island on Saturday night last, arrived safe, after a very rapid run of four hours. She took the gale nearly all the way, and when running before it under bare storm [illegible], the wrecking [illegible], attached to the [illegible], [illegible] feet long and [illegible] inches in diameter,) was broken short off. [illegible]. This vessel, which was recently built by the Messrs. Collyer, for Johnson & Higgins, Insurance Brokers, was constructed expressly for the business of wrecking, and has already performed some rare exploits in all sorts of heavy weather. In the gale from N. W., on Wednesday, 9th inst., she came on from Little Egg Harbor when about 50 sail of vessels bound in were anchored and hove to. She is a large clipper schooner, built in the best style, and combines the beauty and symmetry of a yacht, with the staunchness and durability of a trading vessel, and in fleetness and general sailing qualities is probably not excelled by any. Such vessels are much needed in wrecking operations. Her forte is sailing is on the wind.

Capt. Van Sice, of bark Abeona, arrived yesterday, reports: Dec. 26, off Tortugas, exchanged signals with a ship showing a private signal, with red ground and black diamond—parted co. off Carysfort Reef. 8th inst., lat. 37 [illegible], lon. 74 25, made a schr. about 5 or 7 miles to leeward, flying ensign union down; ran down to her, and ascertained her to be the Mist, of Fairfield, in want of nothing but to exchange latitude and longitude.

The steamship Granada, recently ashore in the lower Bay, was got off last night and came up to the City.

### Disasters.

Capt. Burnham, of ship Western Continent, arrived yesterday, reports: Jan. 5, in the late N. E. gales, lost jibboom and foretopgallantmast; have been 15 days N. of Hatteras, in heavy gales; on the 13th took a pilot 40 miles from Sandy Hook; at 1½ P. M., same day, saw the Highland lights; at 8 P. M., thick snow; saw the light-ship, and came to anchor outside the Bar, the gale increasing so fast that it was impossible to furl the sails; two of the men were badly frozen; at 2 A. M., ship went adrift; cut away the masts, when she brought up in 4½ fathoms, the south buoy of the Bar being about 50 yards from the ship.

### By Telegraph.

PROVINCETOWN, Jan. 15—Arr. bark Oriental, from Padang for Boston. She spoke, Jan. 1, bark Bosphorus, &c., from New-York, and leaking badly. Jan. 4, saw three vessels crippled by loss of spars and sails. In the gale of the 13th the Oriental had her fore and maintopgallant masts cut away.

### Spoken, &c.

Nov. 24, lat. 34 13, lon. 39 30, ship Colista, of Boston, for Port Phillip.

Jan. 8, lat. 38 34, lon. 70 07, was seen brig Reina, of New-York, stg. W., with loss of foretopgallant mast.

### Foreign Ports.

At Fairhaven, W. C. A., Nov. 27, brigs Wanderer, Blackford, from Eastport for New-York; Calvert, Willar, from Philadelphia, going in.

At Jacmel, Dec. 15, schr. L. Child, Nickerson, for Boston, loading.

At Trinidad, Cuba, Dec. 26, brigs Grand Turk, for New-York in 10 ds.; Silas, &c., do.; Joseph Parks, for Boston in 10 ds.; Amelia, for New-York in 20 ds.